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REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1898-99.

COMPLIMENTARY

BY

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REPORT
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PART I.

INTRODUCTORY.

I held charge of the Central India Agency during the year except for the period 15th July to 16th October, when I was on privilege leave, and Mr. C. S. Bayley, I.C.S., officiated as Agent to the Governor-General.

Seasons and Crops.—The year has been uneventful so far as the States of Central India are generally concerned, and has been marked by a continuance of the prosperous seasons which followed the famine of 1896-97. The rainfall was good and fairly distributed throughout Central India, though in parts of Malwa there was a slight deficiency; the outturn of both harvests was decidedly above the average, and prices of all food-grains were low in all parts of the Agency throughout the year.

Public health.—The public health was remarkably good, there was no epidemic of cholera or other disease, and Central India enjoyed immunity from the ravages of plague, which continued with unabated severity in Bombay and in a modified form in the neighbouring districts of Guzerat and Khandesh. All the Darbars of Central India have been aroused to a keen sense of the danger of allowing plague to enter their States, and not only have the suggestions offered for guidance, framed on the rules issued by the Government of India and by various local administrations, been readily followed, but in several States still more stringent methods for excluding plague, for examining persons from infected areas, for segregation camps and practically for quarantine have been rigorously adopted and carried out without the slightest opposition or protest on the part of the people.

Tour.—I made a tour during the cold season through the Bhopal, Malwa and Bhopawar Agencies, visiting the States of Bhopal, Narsingharh, Rajgarh, Khilchipur, Sitamau, Jaora, Sailana, Rutlam, Dhar, Burwani, Ali Rajpur, Jhabua, besides many of the guaranteed Thakurates of Malwa. I also had an opportunity of seeing a large number of the Patels, Turvis and headmen of the Bhil population of the Vindhya and of the valley of the Nerbudda and the wilder parts of the Ali Rajpur and Jhabua States. It is interesting to notice the improvement which has taken place during the past 10 years in the condition of the Bhils, and the advance made by them in agricultural industry. Large areas of land which were formerly jungle waste have been brought under the plough, and although the Bhil's cultivation is not of a high order, still in the aggregate a considerable quantity of food-grain is produced in the Bhil country, where, for many generations, the staple food of the people had been the berries and grasses found in the jungle and where the only form of cultivation was the destruction of forests by fire in order to raise a scanty crop of coarse grain in the ashes.

Investiture at Rutlam.—During my tour in Malwa I invested His Highness Sujjan Singh, the Raja of Rutlam, with ruling powers on the 15th December 1898, and I am glad to be able to report that the young Chief is conducting the administration with much care, and that, with the aid of his Dewan, Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rustomji, he is giving full effect to the promises made by him on the day of his investiture.

Succession at Dhar.—His Highness Sir Anand Rao Powar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Maharaja of Dhar, died on the 15th of July 1898, after many years of suffering. The Maharaja was a loyal and benevolent Chief and was much respected by his subjects and by all who knew him. His Highness has been succeeded by his adopted son, Udaji Rao Powar, who was installed by me under the title of the Raja of Dhar on the 31st January, 1899. The young Raja, who is a promising boy, about 12 years of age, is now a pupil at the Daly College, Indore. The Dhar State is under administration. Rao Bahadur Krishna Rao Mulye, who was for four years Superintendent and afterwards Minister of the Dewas State, Junior Branch, has been appointed Superintendent of Dhar, acting under the orders of the Political Agent, Bhopawar, and I have every hope of benefits accruing to the State during the administration.

I visited Gwalior in July 1898, and at the request of Maharaja Scindia, G.C.S.I., I opened the Elgin Club built by His Highness for the use of his Sardars as a memorial to the Viceroy. I again visited Gwalior on tour in November 1898 and March 1899.

Investiture at Datia.—I invested His Highness Sir Bhawani Singh, Maharaja of Datia, with the Insignia of K.C.S.I., at a darbar held at Datia on the 14th November 1898, as reported in my letter No. 43-C.G., dated the 25th November 1898. I was in camp for 91 days during the year.

REVIEW OF THE REPORTS OF THE POLITICAL OFFICERS.

GWALIOR RESIDENCY.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Newill held charge throughout the year.

Season and Crops.—The rainfall averaged 34.38 inches, the crops were abundant and the general health was good.

Gwalior.—His Highness the Maharaja Scindia has continued to take the keenest interest in the affairs of his State. He directs all Departments, and has acquired a knowledge of the administration in all its branches, which enables him to deal promptly and effectively with all questions which are brought to him for orders. His Highness made a prolonged tour through his Malwa province, and personally inspected the Subat and Tehsil offices, checking accounts and statistics, examining registers of Revenue and Judicial work and redressing on the spot all grievances brought to his notice. It is not too much to say that Maharaja Scindia's example of industry and his untiring devotion to his duties as a Ruler have had the effect of rousing his officials to a sense of their own responsibilities and of promoting confidence amongst his subjects who recognise in His Highness an able and upright Ruler, not only willing, but anxious to undertake, at much personal inconvenience and labour, the duty of supervising the administration of his State and making himself acquainted with the wants of his people.

Currency Reforms.—Since August 1898, when the reform for the conversion of local currencies into Kaldar rupees was initiated, the 4½ districts (½ of one district settled in Chandori) in which Gwalior rupees alone were current have been resettled in British rupees for a period of 7 years on terms very favourable and eagerly accepted by the revenue-payers. At the same time, all Gwalior and Chandori coin presented at the local treasuries of the above five districts were exchanged for British rupees at par in the case of the Gwalior coin and at the rate of 112.8 for 100 Kaldar for the Chandori coin. Between six and seven lakhs of British rupees were sufficient to purchase all the local coin tendered. The revised system for the collection of revenue in the above districts in the British currency was introduced in November 1898, and the instalments due for November and December were collected with

greater ease than had ever before been experienced. Since November 1898 the Revenue Department has been engaged in the reassessment in British currency of the districts hitherto assessed in the Chandori coin. The new assessment was to have been introduced last May. Arrangements have also been made for the purchase of all Chandori coin tendered at district treasuries. Again since August 1898 all contracts for customs *etcetera* have to be tendered for in the British coin and all sales of stamps, judicial or documentary, are negotiated in the same currency. Since November 1898 all establishments at Gwalior and Lashkar and in all districts settled in British rupees are paid in the British currency. There only remains the Province of Malwa, where the Hali coin is current, and it is hoped that this Province will have been successfully dealt with before the Sambat year 1956 (1899-1900) closes.

Dakaiti.—I have recently had the pleasure of submitting for the information of the Government of India a report from the Resident at Gwalior (No. S365-G., dated the 19th April 1899) furnishing very interesting details of the manner in which the Gwalior Darbar, under the direction of His Highness the Maharaja, has acted during the year under report in the suppression of dakaiti in the Isagarh District.

Three hundred and twenty dacoits and 200 harbourers of dacoits were arrested. Nine gangs were broken up and 70 were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from five years to fifteen years and 96 for five years and less, besides 18 who were killed.

The result of these operations has been most satisfactory, and it is hoped that, when Maharaja Scindia has carried out his intention of destroying the ancient strongholds of dakaiti in the Kararkhera district, there will be no further recrudescence of crime in this part of the Gwalior State which for many years past has been the home of lawlessness and the scene of many violent crimes.

Maharaja Scindia visited Calcutta in January 1899 to bid farewell to His Excellency Lord Elgin, and was present at Government House on the occasion of the reception of His Excellency Lord Curzon of Kedleston.

His Highness attended the Cavalry Camp of Exercise at Delhi in January 1899 at the invitation of General Sir George Luck, Commanding the Forces in Bengal.

Gwalior Railways.—The earnings of the Guna-Bina Railway increased to Rs. 30,003, and the net earnings payable to the Gwalior Darbar to Rs. 58,040-4-9. Of the lines under construction, the Guna-Bara Railway will be open to traffic almost immediately. The Gwalior State Light Railways (2' gauge) from Gwalior to Bhind and Gwalior to Sipri are under construction, and good progress has been made.

Minor States.—Raja Gajendra Singh of Parone and Raja Madho Singh of Bhadaura died during the year; and these States are now under management.

DEWAS STATE.

Senior Branch.

I notice, with much pleasure, the very satisfactory report of the manner in which His Highness Raja Krishna Rao Powar has worked with his Minister, Rao Babadur V. K. Kunte, during the year. I have had frequent opportunities of seeing His Highness and of encouraging him to take interest in his duties, and I am satisfied that he has learnt the advantages of exercising his powers with moderation and discretion.

DEWAS STATE.

Junior Branch.

His Highness Malhar Rao Powar, Raja of the Junior Branch, continues to fulfil his promises. His Minister, Rao Bahadur Krishna Rao Mulye, left to be Superintendent of the Dhar State in January 1899. His place is not unworthily filled by Mr. R. J. Bhide.

Bhopal Agency.

Bhopal.—Captain L. S. Newmarch remained in charge throughout the year.

The rainfall was 46.24 inches.

I again have pleasure in drawing attention to the improved administration of the State by the Minister Maulvi Abdul Jabbar, C.I.E., who has continued throughout the year to discharge his duties with marked success and has gained the gratitude of Her Highness' subjects.

I believe Her Highness the Begam has implicit trust in her Minister, and is satisfied with the manner in which he conducts his duties.

The new jail at Bhopal, which I have inspected during construction, will supply a great want. The building is commodious and substantial, and the progress made is exceedingly creditable to Mr. Cook, the State Engineer.

Minor States.—The States of Rajgarh, Narsinggarh, Maksudangarh, Pathari and Kurwai remained under superintendence.

The Rao of Khilchipur died on the 28th March 1899 and is succeeded by his eldest son Bhowani Singh.

The Political Agent reports the adoption by all States in the Agency of rules to control the possession of fire-arms.

BAGHELKHAND AGENCY.

Rewa.—His Highness Maharaja Sir Venkatesh Raman Singh, G.C.S.I., has continued to administer his State with care and prudence, and I am glad to know that in all matters of importance he is guided by the advice of Captain Pinhey, Political Agent in Baghelkhand, whose relations with the Maharaja are of the most cordial and satisfactory nature.

The Maharaja is particularly fortunate in his officials. Lall Janardhan Singh and Lall Partab Singh, upon whom the chief burden of administration rests, are capable and honourable men upon whom His Highness places his entire confidence.

The restoration to the Rewa State of the Umoria coal-fields, which take effect from the close of the year under report, will be most acceptable to the Maharaja and his Sardars, and there is, I believe, every prospect of a handsome outturn of profit from these mines, which should in years to come prove a source of wealth to the State.

Nagode.—The State continues under management, and the Raja remains at Benares, but there is some little prospect of his ultimately accepting the advice repeatedly offered him and returning to live in the State.

BUNDELKHAND AGENCY.

Bundelkhand.—The return of prosperity to the States of this Agency after the famine of 1896-97 has continued unabated, and the year has been one of peace and plenty, though some of the States—Bijawar, Ajnigarh, Baoni, and Sarila—are in straitened circumstances and financial difficulty owing to the heavy expenditure incurred during the late famine. I hope that with close attention and supervision these States may, in the course of a few years, be restored to a satisfactory condition.

Captain J. Colvin, who was Political Agent in Bundelkhand during the last two years and to whom I am indebted for the efficient and zealous manner in which he discharged his duties, was appointed Superintendent of Cooch Behar, and left Bundelkhand on the 1st April 1899, being succeeded in the charge of the Agency by Captain Pritchard.

Orchha.—The State continues to be well governed.

Datia.—As already noted, I invested His Highness Sir Bhawani Singh, Maharaja of Datia, with the Insignia of K.C.S.I. at a darbar on the 14th November 1898.

Panna.—The succession of Madho Singh, the only son of the late Maharaaja Lokpal Singh, whose death was noticed last year, was sanctioned by the

Government of India, and His Highness was installed by the Political Agent on the 7th June 1898. The reform of the State Police has already been taken in hand.

BHOPAWAR AGENCY.

Major W. H. M. Stewart held charge of this Agency till the 16th February 1899, when he was relieved by Mr. O. V. Bosanquet.

Dhar.—As already noted, His Highness Maharaja Sir Anand Rao Powar died on the 15th July 1898, after many years of suffering, and has been succeeded as Raja of Dhar by his adopted son, His Highness Udaji Rao Powar, who was installed on the 31st January 1899. The administration is being conducted by Rao Bahadur Krishna Rao Mulye under the general supervision of the Political Agent.

Jhabua.—Raja Udey Singh was invested with full powers of administration on the 28th September 1898. He continues to take an interest in freeing his State of debt.

Ali Rajpur.—Rana Pertab Singh continues to study at the Daly College.

Burwani.—Rana Ranjit Singh also attends the Daly College with good results.

MALWA AGENCY.

Captain W. M. Cubitt was in charge throughout the year.

Jaura.—The management remains with Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, C.S.I. His Highness the Nawab continues to study at the Daly College. The condition of the State is generally satisfactory.

Rullam.—As already noted, His Highness Raja Sajan Singh was invested with governing powers on 15th December 1898.

Sailana.—His Highness continues to supervise the administration with zeal and ability. His Highness spent October 1898 on a pilgrimage to Allahabad with marked improvement to his health.

Sitamau.—His Highness Bahadur Singh died on the 7th April 1899, leaving no direct heirs to the succession.

EDUCATION IN CENTRAL INDIA.

Mr. Gunion's report on the progress of education in Central India is satisfactory.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The approximate expenditure was Rs 3,54,721.

The most important works completed during the year were the Bonar River Bridge on the Nowgong-Jhansi Road, causeways across the Dhip and Gobir rivers, and the Kulhar-Pathari Road.

MEDICAL.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Dane held charge of the post of Civil Administrative Medical Officer till 27th of February 1899, when he proceeded on leave and was relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Weir.

The number of dispensaries increased from 85 to 87 during the year, and Lieutenant-Colonel Weir's report shows that the Department continued to do excellent work.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Barton Groves continued to hold charge of the Department during the year, except for three months when he was away on leave, and was relieved by Mr. W. T. Van Someren, C.I.E.

The review and statistics furnished by Mr. Barton Groves indicate a steady advancement in postal business, and it is also satisfactory to note that cordial relations continued to be maintained by the Department in its dealings with the various Native States.

W. H. C. WYLLIE,
for COLONEL D. W. K. BARR,
Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

DATED INDORE RESIDENCY; }
The 19th April 1899. }

PART II.

POLITICAL.

CHAPTER I.

GWALIOR.

Report of the Gwalior Residency, 1898-99.

I.—GENERAL.

Personnel.—I held charge of the Gwalior Residency throughout the year.

2. *Limits of the Gwalior Residency.*—No changes have taken place.

The direct administration of the States round Goona still remains under the Resident.

3. *Season and Crops.*—The rainfall, except in the Sabalgarh District bordering on the Chambal river, was sufficient and seasonable. The average was 34·38 inches. Both the *Kharif* and *Rabi* crops have been abundant.

4. *Public health.*—The general health has been excellent. No epidemic prevailed during the year, and malarial fever was less severe than usual. Happily no cases of bubonic plague occurred in Gwalior territory. Segregation camps have been maintained, and every possible care taken to prevent any importation of the disease.

5. *Tours.*—Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. K. Barr, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, visited Gwalior on the 4th July 1898, when he opened the new club, recently erected by His Highness for the use of the Sardars of the State. With His Excellency the Viceroy's consent it was called "The Elgin Club"—an honour much appreciated by His Highness and the Sardars.

In the course of his annual tour Lieutenant-Colonel Barr again visited Gwalior on the 10th November, and, at His Highness's special request, presented medals for the Tirah Campaign to the ranks of the Gwalior Transport Corps, and the 1st class Order of Merit to the Commandant, Major Suraj Prasad. Brigadier-General E. Money, C.B., Commanding the Bundelkhand District, was also present.

During the past month, Lieutenant-Colonel Barr again visited Gwalior for a private visit.

Mr. C. S. Bayley, while officiating for Lieutenant-Colonel Barr, paid Gwalior a visit during September on his way to Simla.

His Highness left Gwalior on 19th November 1898 for a prolonged visit through the province of Malwa, which, with the exception of flying visits to Calcutta and Delhi, continued till the end of February. A special report of his inspection and proceedings is now under preparation. As the tour lay through districts under the charge of the Political Agents in Bhopal and Malwa, I did not accompany His Highness, but at his request went through the dacoit-infested districts of Pichore and Chanderi in the Isagarh Prant, returning at the end of the year. Later on, during February, in company with the Assistant General Superintendent of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department and the local officials, I visited the Bhelsa District in the same Prant, and saw the Moghia settlements.

I also visited the petty States round Goona during August and February, and again on my way to Parone, where, on the 9th March, I installed the young Raja Mahendra Singh.

II.—POLITICAL.

6. The year under report has been one of much importance and anxiety. Happily the Gwalior State quickly recovered from the effects of the recent famine, and so His Highness was able to take up more fully the important questions of currency, military organisation, and suppression of dakaits.

Regarding Currency.—As the new settlement in the Gwalior and Isagarh Prants are calculated in Imperial coin, it seemed necessary to His Highness to take very speedy measures to get rid of the embarrassing local Gwalior and Chandori coins, and so make way for an Imperial currency. The whole question has been so clearly represented to the Government of India, it will suffice for me to say that during the year about one crore of Gwalior and Chandori rupees have been disposed of by melting them down to bullion, which has been sold in the open market for Imperial rupees. Some of the money so realised was invested in Government paper, as the rates for buying were favourable, but this did not prevent the new currency being started in the Gwalior Prant to allow of the officials and troops being paid in Imperial rupees. After the 1st of June next, when the State financial year commences, His Highness will, in the same way, buy up Chandori coins at a reasonable rate, and introduce an Imperial currency throughout the Isagarh Prant.

There will then only remain the province of Malwa to be dealt with, and this His Highness proposes taking up in the following year. He will be much assisted by the information obtained and experience gained during his recent tour through the province.

7. *Regarding Military Organisation.*—His Highness brings to notice that he has reduced the strength of his army by over 3,000, but has not decreased the expenditure, as he is anxious to get a good and efficient class of men, suitable for the increased duties which will fall upon them.

8. *Regarding the Suppression of Dakaits.*—His Highness brings to notice that the gangs of the notorious dakaits in the Isagarh Prant have been broken up, that crime has been reduced by half, and that the security of life and property has been greatly ensured.

The operations of the Gwalior Darbar met with the approval of the Governments of India and the North-Western Provinces in October last. A further report has since been submitted showing that with the assistance of the Imperial Service and other State troops and police 320 dakaits and 200 harbourers have been arrested during the year, of whom a large proportion have been convicted and severely punished.

9. His Highness has just submitted his report on the administration of his State during the past year. He has been pleased to remark:—

“I write, for the information of the Government of India, that all this has been done by the help and advice I have received from time to time, whenever it was necessary, from the Agent to the Governor-General and the Resident, whose cordial and friendly assistance are much appreciated by me.”

I would like to add what a real pleasure it has been to me to enjoy His Highness's friendship and confidence, and to become acquainted with his many intelligent proposals and plans for the benefit of his State and subjects. The Gwalior State is fortunate in having an energetic and intelligent ruler, who endeavours to see everything for himself, and to become acquainted with the opinions and work of his district officials. His Highness carefully studies every branch of his administration, and earnestly strives to rule well over his very extensive territory.

10. His Highness was, on the occasion of the Queen-Empress' Birthday, gazetted a Colonel in the British Army. The honour was highly appreciated, for the Maharaja is a keen soldier, and inherits all the military tastes of his father, the late Maharaja Jayaji Rao, G.O.S.I., who was a General in the British Army.

11. During May, His Highness, accompanied by the Resident, went to Simla on the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy, when Currency and Military matters of importance were discussed. After a short stay His Highness returned to Gwalior.

His Highness, attended by the Resident, visited Calcutta in January, where he was present at the arrival of Lord and Lady Curzon, and witnessed the departure of Lord Elgin from Prinsep's Ghât. His Highness left Calcutta on 7th January to attend the Cavalry Camp of Exercise at Delhi, where he was attached to the staff of Lieutenant-General Sir George Luck, K.C.B., Commanding the Bengal Army.

On 15th January he returned to Gwalior and proceeded to rejoin his camp in the Mandsaur District of Malwa.

12. The title of "Rai Sahib" was conferred on 1st January 1899 on Pandit Dwarka Nath Sheopuri, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education.

13. *Boundary Cases.*—Lieutenant C. A. Smith was deputed in November to settle the boundary disputes pending between Gwalior, and the States of Tonk and Jhallawar and the small States round Goona. He reports that 21 cases have been settled mostly by mutual consent and arbitration. There remain now for next year a few disputed cases on the Gwalior-Datia border.

14. *Imperial Service Troops.*—Captain Cotgrave, the Inspecting Officer, proceeded on furlough, and was succeeded in July by Captain Youngusband.

Colonel Sir Howard Melliss inspected the Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport Corps on 11th January. During February, Captain Crawford, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, also visited the Corps.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of His Highness on tour, and the absence on dakaiti work of some of the Imperial Service Cavalry, they did not compete at the assault-of-arms at Agra.

III.—MINOR STATES AND THAKURATES.

15. *Kaniadhana.*—During the recent active operation of the Gwalior Darbar against dakaits in the Isagarh Prant, it was found that the members of the Kararkherâ and other gangs were constantly resorting to Kaniadhana territory, and as the Raja was helpless with his own resources to prevent them from doing so, he readily assented to the location of some Gwalior troops at his capital, to be supervised by the Inspector of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department under his direct orders. Although frequent troubles in connection with supplies kept cropping up, the party remained there for over four months, and were successful in keeping dakaits out of the State, and so very materially assisted the Gwalior Darbar to follow them up in their own adjacent territory.

Thakur Anrud Singh, of Kandhari, still holds out, in spite of conciliatory concessions from the Raja, but as his younger brother has agreed to the *Razinamah* alluded to in last year's report, there is, I think, reasonable hope that Anrud Singh will agree to observe what seem to be the lawful right of the Chief.

Agra-Barkherâ.—Thakur Balwant Singh has been managing his estate under my supervision. No complaints have come to notice. He has commenced to repay the loan advanced to him by the Gwalior Darbar.

Kathone.—Nothing of importance has occurred. Owing to the village of Kathone being guaranteed, while the village of Bamsoli is unguaranteed, petty disputes are constantly arising with the Gwalior authorities.

16. *Petty States round Goona.*—Regarding these States, I wish to bring to notice how much work they involve, and how difficult it is for the Resident, situated as he is 150 miles away at Gwalior, and without accommodation at Goona to carefully carry on their supervision. Most of the States are heavily involved in debt, and their Chiefs careless for everything except their own needs. They are unable to keep their Thakurs and zamindars in order, and so frequent complaints come in from both sides for which one seldom gets satisfactory explanation or redress.

17. *Raghogarh.*—The Maharaj Kumar, eldest son and heir of Raja Jaimandal Singh, has continued to manage State affairs. At the request of the State, Shiv Shankar Lal was appointed Kamdar on probation.

During February I visited Raghogarh, went through the State accounts and found that the administration was fairly carried out.

I also decided to construct the new Jubilee Hospital on a more moderate scale better adapted for the requirements of a small State than the costly building previously arranged for.

Garrah.—The budget for the year has been carefully worked out to allow for yearly savings of about Rs.4,000, but it is very doubtful if the suggestion will be carried out, or any instalment be paid to the numerous creditors.

18. *Parone*.—Raja Gajendra Singh died on the 16th December 1898. He left two sons, Mahendra Singh and Pulendra Singh, aged six and four. On the 9th March 1899, I installed the former on the Parone *gadi*, and, under instructions from the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, left Pandit Parashram Mahadaji Mulye in charge of the State. He will also, in consultation with the Rani, be guardian to the boys till they are old enough to go to the Daly College at Indore.

The annual income of the State is about Rs.21,000, and the liabilities about Rs.15,000, which, with careful management, should be paid off in four or five years.

Umra.—The work of this small State goes on as usual under the management of Raja Pirthi Singh.

19. *Bhadaura*.—The condition of this petty State is very unsatisfactory. Raja Madho Singh died on 3rd February 1899 without an heir or adopting.

When I went there in February, it was pitiable to see the deserted village and neglected land. Several bad harvests and want of consideration to the cultivators have driven them away. The annual income is now only Rs.3,000, or half of what it should be. There is no money in the Treasury, while debts of more than Rs.6,000 have been incurred. Nothing but careful management can in time bring about an improvement and induce cultivators to return to their old holdings.

Chabra.—Is an outlying Pargana of the Tonk State, which was formerly under the control of the Political Assistant at Goona.

The Nazim is Sahibzada Muhammad Sher Ali Khan, a brother-in-law of His Highness the Nawab of Tonk. I have always found him ready to help, and especially so within the last month, when five Pathan dakaits were captured, who had for some time been residing in Chabra.

20. I now forward a report of the administration of the Gwalior State, during the past year, which has just been submitted to me by His Highness. It gives full particulars of the working of each department.

For easy reference I have taken from it the following particulars, which are represented under their several headings.

21. *Revenue*.—The Board has remained unaltered in constitution throughout the year, and has held 91 ordinary and 13 special meetings, at all of which the attendance of members was full and regular. Out of 7,027 cases 4,054 were disposed of. Many measures of importance in connection with resettlement surveys, the introduction of Imperial coin, remission of arrears, and the redistribution of districts have been carried out during the year.

FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Gwalior State for 1897-98.

22. *Mafi and Pension Department.*—During the year 316 files or cases and 4,126 letters were disposed of.

As a consequence of close scrutiny now maintained into claims to succession, the annual cash payments to *mafildars* were reduced to Rs.67,107 for the year under report as compared to Rs.10,41,593 for the year previous, and the annual reduction of expenditure under this head, since the Board came into existence, now amounts to Rs.1,36,362.

New allowances were created during the year as follows:—

Cash allowances in lieu of lands resumed Rs.1,806-13-5.

Allowances to *mafildars* in the resumed Jagir of Bag Bakaner Rs.915-2-0.

The pension roll was increased by Rs.455 on account of new pensions and decreased by the lapse through death of Rs.14,112, the total annual sum paid under this head amounting to Rs.1,61,219 for Samvat 1954, as compared to Rs.1,68,887 for Samvat 1953.

23. *Stamp Department.*—Stamps continue to be sold to the public by Post Masters, District and Pargana Treasurers, and by a few licensed vendors.

An increase of Rs.12,228 in a year greatly affected by a reduction in the means of the people through famine and high prices may be accepted as satisfactory; but the stamps income will never reach its proper development so long as the Courts remain so dilatory in procedure, as they are at present, nor until the practice now in vogue of accepting as evidence on payment of fine of every unstamped document, which is required by Darbar law to be stamped, is altered.

24. *Postal Department.*—During the year, His Highness received instruction from a senior officer of the British Postal Department in post office procedure, and subsequently, in the course of the cold weather tour, personally inspected every district and pargana post office in five out of the six districts comprising Malwa. The departmental surplus, including the value of service postage, amounts to Rs.30,047, or an improvement over the preceding year of Rs.2,038.

The unit of amount for which letters and parcels may be insured has been raised from Rs.1,000 to Rs.2,000, while the procedure has been simplified. Several applications were received from commercial communities at towns visited in the course of the cold season tour for the extension of the insurance system, indicating increase of trust in the Darbar's postal arrangements.

The relations of the Darbar Postal Department with the Imperial Postal Department throughout the year were most satisfactory in character, and Pandit Shiv Charan Sahib, Post-Master-General, has earned the thanks of the Darbar for his careful and intelligent administration of his department.

25. *Land Records.*—Great credit is due to Colonel Pitcher and his assistants for the way in which the work of the department has been carried out.

The cultivated area for Gwalior Prant exceeded that for Samvat 1953 by 1,97,788 bighas, and the total number of wells and tanks utilized for irrigation was 6,557, less indicating the more favourable character of the rainy season, and the large number of temporary wells sunk during the famine year.

The same differences appear in the figures for the Isagarh and Malwa Prants, viz., large increase in cultivated area, and decrease in number of wells brought into use.

The proportion of irrigated area to cultivated area shows that in Malwa more dependence is placed on wells than on tanks, while in the Gwalior Prant tanks afford a larger proportion of irrigation than wells. The coincidence in all the three Prants of the proportions of irrigated area to total cultivated area is very singular, thus—

Gwalior Prant	.	.	.	.	.	.	6.03
Isagarh Prant	:	:	:	:	:	:	6.26
Malwa Prant	.	.	.	.	.	.	6.31

To increase this proportion year by year, until the land is better safeguarded against famine, is clearly the duty of the State..

In the Gwalior Prant we see returned prosperity in the increase of the average rent rate from 3-13-1 to 4-0-3, increase in the total estimated *nikasi*, great increase in the recorded collections, which, however, are in any case far short of actuals, considerably less area shewn as *mafi*, indicating the fictitious nature of a large proportion of the titles of *mafi* holders, great increase in milch cattle. In the Isagarh Prant we find somewhat similar figures, except that, while the rent rate has gone up, the total *nikasi* has fallen off, and milch cattle and plough bullocks have decreased, an inconsistency connected, no doubt, with the near approach of settlement. Still there is no doubt that some of the districts, notably Bhelsa, for the last five years have been rapidly deteriorating.

26. *Surveys*.—The survey in the Amjhera District has been completed as well as of several villages not purely Khalsa which were omitted at the first survey of the Gwalior and Isagarh Prants.

27. *Settlements*.—When last year's report was submitted, the resettlement of District Bhander was in progress. It was brought to completion by June last. The new settlements were announced in July and accepted throughout the district without demur, save in three or four peculiar cases, which have since been adjusted.

The district has always paid its revenue in Kaldar coin. The new settlement gave a rise of 29 per cent., and has been fixed for twenty years, and the *kharif* collections came in with unprecedented ease and punctuality.

In July last His Highness, having determined upon a reform of currency, directed measures to be taken for removing from currency the Gwalior rupee. As the districts of Tawarghar, Bhind, Sikarwari, Gird Gwalior, and half of district Narwar were settled twenty-eight years ago in Gwalior rupees, and the remaining half of Narwar was settled in Chandori rupees, and as both Gwalior and Chandori rupees had lost their original values, and were falling day by day, the first problem was how to resettle the district in Kaldar rupees. In about six weeks working on the Patwari papers alone, the Land Records Department framed new *jamas* in Kaldar coin for all five districts, taking the opportunity to re-adjust summarily many inequalities. In a large number of villages *jamas* were largely reduced, and in many increased, but limited to a rise of 2 annas in the rupee.

The new settlement was fixed for seven years, and the *jamas* were freely accepted; collections in Kaldar of the *Kharif kists* have been made, as in Bhander, with ease and punctuality.

Certain liberal concessions made by the Darbar have greatly contributed to the ease and rapidity with which these settlements have been effected, viz., the fixing of later dates for the *kists* than was formerly the case, and so allowing the cultivators greater freedom for the disposal of produce; the concession of exemption from assessment at the next following settlement of all groves planted, and all wells or other irrigation works, constructed during the currency of settlement now made. Also a liberal allowance made for all waste land brought under cultivation.

The total extra cost of assessing the six districts over and above the pay of Land Records staff has amounted to R5,332-15-8.

The Department has now in hand the resettlement of the District of Neemuch and Sheopur, and of Parganas Kanera, Pichore, and Chanderi, hitherto assessed in Kaldar, and of Districts Bhelsa, Bajrangarh, and Isagarh, and Parganas Ranod and Kolaras, hitherto assessed in Chandori, but now to be settled in Kaldar. This, again, is being done by the permanent Land Records Establishment, and all field work has been completed. I hope to submit assessments for sanction and to distribute the new leases before the current agricultural year expires. The extra cost will not exceed that incurred for the Gwalior Prant, and will probably be much less.

28. *Forests*.—In the course of re-settling the Isagarh Prant, large areas of waste and jungle have been worked out for conservation.

It is anticipated that when the Light Railway, now under construction, reaches Sipri and Sheopur, the value of the wood will be greatly increased.

29. *Irrigation* has been in progress and should cause a great addition to the resources of the State. Rupees 64,000 were sanctioned in the Budget. One hundred and seventy-three projects have been undertaken during the year. Of these, 120 have been completed.

IV.—JUDICIAL.

30. *Resident's Court*.—The annexed returns show the judicial work done by the Resident during the year.

There were no original civil suits.

Five criminal cases were instituted during the year, in which twenty persons were concerned. There are no cases pending.

There were three appeals against the decision of the Court of the Railway Magistrate, in which the decisions of the Lower Court were upheld.

31. *Gwalior State*.—The Judicial Department has turned out good work during the year, under the supervision of Mr. C. V. Vaidya, M.A., LL.B., Chief Justice.

The following table shows the total work done:—

Name of Department.	Year.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	REMARKS.
Civil	1897 .	4,109	15,669	19,778	15,876	3,902	
	1898 .	3,902	19,955	23,857	19,004	4,853	
Criminal	1897 .	4,050	41,432	45,482	41,875	3,607	
	1898 .	3,607	33,703	37,315	34,078	3,242	

These figures show that the civil work increased and criminal work declined in the year under report, as this year was not affected by famine at all, but was one of prosperity.

The Sadar Adalat disposed of 710 civil suits and 631 criminal, showing an increase from the previous year.

Of 400 appeals, in 207 cases the decision of the Lower Court was confirmed, in 59 modified, in 40 reversed, 53 were remanded, 1 compromised, and 40 were otherwise disposed of.

The Prant Judges disposed of 1,213 civil suits and 1,750 criminal cases against 1,298 civil and 1,643 criminal cases in 1897.

The Zilla Adalats disposed of 4,045 civil suits and 7,315 criminal cases against 3,844 civil and 8,535 criminal cases in 1897.

The Pargana Adalats disposed of 13,036 civil suits and 24,377 criminal cases against 10,213 civil suits and 31,239 criminal cases in 1897.

Fines to the extent of R1,15,536-0-9 were imposed during the year, of which R66,292-2-8½ were realised.

V.—EDUCATIONAL.

32. The Educational Department has made considerable progress under the able direction of Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone, Inspector-General of Education.

The Inspector-General started, in company with His Highness the Maharaja on the 9th November 1898, on a tour of inspection in the Malwa Prant, and inspected the principal schools in the districts of Ujjain, Shajapur, Agar, Mandsaur, and Neemuch. His Highness also personally inspected most of the schools at the head-quarters of Subats and Tahsils, and recorded his opinion in the Inspection Book.

The following statement shows the number of colleges and schools in the State as compared with the previous year:—

							1897-98.	1898-99.
1. Colleges . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
2. High Schools . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3
3. Middle Schools . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	18
4. Primary Schools—								
(a) For boys . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	228	276
(b) „ girls . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3
5. Aided Schools . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	9
6. Special Schools—								
(a) Sardars' School . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	1
(b) Service School . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
(c) Law School . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
						TOTAL	. 261	314

The total number of pupils attending the colleges and schools during the year was 15,723 as compared with 13,772 in the previous year.

The details are as follows:—

					1897-98.	1898-99.
1. Colleges . . . . .	.	.	.	.	120	133
2. Secondary Schools . . . . .	.	.	.	.	3,711	3,972
3. Primary Schools—						
(a) For boys . . . . .	.	.	.	.	9,687	10,885
(b) „ girls . . . . .	.	.	.	.	115	601
4. Special Schools—						
(a) Sardars' School . . . . .	.	.	.	.	...	18
(b) Service School . . . . .	.	.	.	.	108	94
(c) Law School . . . . .	.	.	.	.	31	25
				TOTAL	. . 13,772	15,723

The number of teachers has increased from 542 to 655 during the year.

The results of public examinations as compared with the previous year are as follows:—

		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Appeared.	Passed.	Appeared.	Passed.
B. A.—A course . . . . .	.	18	8	10	6
B „ . . . . .	.	5	1	4	...
Intermediate—A course . . . . .	.	16	8	13	5
B „ . . . . .	.	18	7	10	3
Entrance . . . . .	.	82	20	31	13
University School Final . . . . .	.	2	1	4	2
Middle . . . . .	.	55	10	60	82
Central India Schools Examination . . . . .	.	63	38	70	48
Punjab University—Persian . . . . .	.	1	1	2	2
Sanskrit . . . . .	.	51	33	55	26
		TOTAL . . .	251	127	265
					137

Three stipendiary students have been reading in the Veterinary College in Bombay. Seven boys have also been granted scholarships for acquiring technical education in the State Workshops at Gwalior under Mr. Baker.

The Service School has been making satisfactory progress during the year under report.

Of the special schools, the Sardars' School is new, and was opened by the express order of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia for the education of the sons of the Sardars of the State. There are about a dozen young gentlemen attending the school, and they learn English, Urdu, Marathi, and other school subjects, besides drill.

The girls' school which was opened last year at Ujjain has continued to make progress. The average attendance in this school is now 63, and many of the girls can now read and write fairly well, and work simple sums. On the 24th December 1898, His Highness the Maharaja, accompanied by Colonel and Mrs. Pitcher, Mr. and Mrs. Onräet, Mrs. Heyland, and the principal State officials, honoured the school with a visit. His Highness expressed himself much pleased with the establishment and distributed *saris* to all the little pupils.

In August 1898, a girls' school was tentatively opened at Lashkar. On the 18th November following (the birthday of His Highness) it was formally opened by His Highness, who announced that Their Highnesses the Maharani's have consented to the school being named after them—"The Maharani's Girls School." Their Highnesses also visited the school in January 1899, and generously presented R1,000 for the benefit of the school.

A third girls' school has since been opened at Morar.

The two colleges continued to teach gymnastics and other athletic exercises.

VI.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

33. The Member of the Board of Revenue in charge Public Works Department brings to notice that two budgets were sanctioned during the year. One for the buildings and roads branch amounting to R9,00,000, and the other for the light-gauge railways under construction amounting to R8,69,000; of the former grant, the following are the principal heads of expenditure:—

Original works—

	R
Civil Buildings	2,84,620
Communications	1,23,318
Repairs to communications	2,70,987
Contributions	1,64,901
Civil Buildings	57,275
Imperial works	76,519

VII.—GWALIOR LIGHT RAILWAYS.

34. *Bhind Railway.*—The estimate for this line, amounting to R10,35,269 Chandori coin=R8,62,724 Imperial, was sanctioned by the Darbar.

The work on this line will be completed during the current year, and it is hoped the line will be open for all traffic before the monsoon, excepting station buildings, machinery, etc., which will be finished next year.

The work in platelaying and linking was finished on the 24th February 1899.

The budget grant for this line amounts to R3,81,800, and the expenditure during the year is R3,51,718, excluding cost of Public Works materials and rolling stock amounting to R4,25,827, but including the cost of wooden sleepers purchased in India, which stands at R93,534. The expenditure on this line from the commencement, including the cost of English materials, etc., is R9,20,174. The cost of Public Works materials, rolling stock, and wooden sleepers amount to R5,64,861, thus leaving R3,55,315 only, incurred on formation bridges, culverts, platelaying, fitting up rolling stock, etc. The cost of establishment charges comes to R53,601, which is about 9½ per cent. over the expenditure of R3,55,313.

It is not yet time to say at what cost per mile the line is to be completed, as heavy payments are yet to be made for which approximate amounts have only been included in the expenditure.

35. *Gwalior-Sipri Railway*.—The estimate of this line amounts to R26,01,107 Chandori coin.

The work on this line has progressed a great deal. Platelaying has also been taken in hand, and it is hoped the line will be open before the end of the year.

The Budget grant amounts to R4,87,200, and the expenditure is R4,97,798, excluding the cost of Public Works materials and rolling stock, which amounts to R10,07,387.

The expenditure on this line, from beginning to end of 1898-99, including the cost of English materials, will come to R17,63,480. The cost of Public Works materials and rolling stock is R10,01,387. The balance, R7,56,093, is, therefore, taken to be spent here to end of 1898-99 on earthwork, bridges and culverts, platelaying, fitting up, rolling stock, etc. The establishment charge comes to R54,779, which is little above 7 per cent. over the Indian expenditure of R7,56,093.

36. *Guna-Bina Railway*.—The total earnings to 31st December 1898 were R1,30,003-14-9, while the net earnings payable to the Gwalior Darbar amounted to R58,040-4-9, showing an increase of R15,593-13-9 during the year.

37. *Guna-Baran Railway*.—Mr. Taylor, the Chief Engineer, reports that all the bridges are completed and most of the ballast collected, and that, after being inspected by the Government Inspecting Engineer, it should be open for all traffic by 1st May 1899.

For some time goods have been conveyed when convenient by the Construction Agency as far as Guna. Most of the stations are completed; it has been decided for the present to only provide for a temporary station at Baran, until the question of extending the line is settled.

VIII.—MEDICAL.

38. The State Medical Department has continued to make satisfactory progress under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Crofts, I.M.S.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Crofts went on furlough in the beginning of March 1898, and his brother Lieutenant-Colonel J. Crofts, M.D., officiated for him for nine months. Both these medical officers carried on their duties with zeal and ability.

The total number of new cases (both "Intern" and "Extern") treated during the year was 1,35,716 as compared with 1,50,319 treated in 1897 and 1,33,932 in 1896. The high number of cases treated in 1897 as compared with the other two years is due to causes connected with famine.

The total number of "Intern" patients treated during the year was 1,809, of whom 1,000 were cured, 416 were relieved, 181 were discharged otherwise, 120 died, and 92 remained under treatment.

Of the 120 deaths, 65 occurred in the Men's Dispensary, 27 in the Women's Hospital, Lashkar, and the rest in the out-district dispensaries. The average daily number of Intern patients treated was 104·60.

The total number of Extern patients treated was 1,33,907, against 1,47,595 in 1897, the daily average being 1,209·70.

The diseases which caused most admissions into hospitals are in the following table in their order of frequency as compared with 1897 :—

	1897.	1898.
1. Malarial fever	28,093	22,121
2. Skin diseases	18,972	17,531
3. Dyspepsia and Diseases of Digestive system	18,191	14,285
4. Diseases of Lungs and Respiratory system	18,243	13,680
5. Ulcers	8,589	7,766
6. Eye Diseases	7,093	7,385
7. Venereal Diseases	5,136	6,944
8. Rheumatic Affections	6,907	6,906
9. Diarrhoea and Dysentery	9,235	5,584
10. Diseases of the ear	4,442	4,546
11. " " nervous system	3,663	4,008
12. Local injuries	3,260	3,910
13. Worms	2,697	2,519

The number of Major and Minor operations performed was 406 and 5,930, respectively, as compared with 345 and 5,585 in 1897.

The results were :—

Cured	5,991
Relieved	207
Discharged otherwise	126
Died	11

No epidemics occurred during the year under report, and the general health of the people has been excellent.

Sixty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four children were vaccinated during the year, as compared with 56,586 children vaccinated in 1897. The details are :—

	1897.	1898.
Males	29,848	33,314
Females	26,688	28,520
TOTAL	56,536	61,864

Classified according to castes or creed, the figures stand as below :—

	1897.	1898.
Christians	8	14
Muhammadans	1,538	1,483
Hindus	34,183	38,506
Other castes	20,812	21,861
TOTAL	56,536	61,864

Of these, 55,993 were successful against 51,799 in the preceding year; 5,871 against 4,737 in 1897 were unsuccessful.

No new hospitals have been opened during the year under report, but one (Hospital at Kolaras) was closed in December 1898.

IX.—DAKAITI.

39. *Gwalior Prant*.—The Sir Subah reports the total number of crimes committed during the year as 13. The number compares favourably with 43 of the last year. It is also satisfactory to note that no highway robbery has been committed during the year. Of these 13 cases, 9 have been detected

leaving 4 cases only to be accounted for; 43 criminals have also been arrested. The Subahs have been repeatedly directed to use their utmost diligence, not only to detect, but also to suppress crimes in their respective districts, and every assistance in this matter is afforded them by the Sir Subah.

40. *Isagarh Prant*.—The Sir Subah reports—the following statement will show at a glance the work done:—

Committed.	Detected.
Dakaitis	33 | 24, or about 73 per cent.
Highway robbery	1 | Nil.
Cattle lifting	14 | 10, or over 71 per cent.

I have now to deal with the Kararkhera Gole, and may mention here that out of a total of some 65 men the greater portion has been sent to various terms of imprisonment, or has been ordered to furnish security for their future good behaviour, and some few have been released for want of evidence against them. The Police have, however, been directed to watch these men.

By the killing of Nahar Singh, the Sargana, and the granting of pardon to Dalip Singh, the other Sargana, I may virtually say that the gang has completely been demoralized, and that the few persons who have hitherto been adherents to the gang have now forsaken the profession of dakaity.

X.—MUNICIPALITY.

41. *Constitution*.—During the year under report the Lashkar Municipality has been reorganized. The Municipal work was formerly carried on in Lashkar by an Assistant. But on the 22nd August 1898, a general committee consisting of 63 members has been appointed with the laudable object of interesting the public in Municipal affairs. His Highness the Maharaja is the President of the General Committee with Lieutenant-Colonel Sir M. Filose as Vice-President. A managing committee consisting of 13 members has also been appointed.

There have been three meetings of the general committee, which were very well attended. The managing committee has met 47 times.

Conservancy.—Great changes have been introduced into this Department. Its entire working has been made over to the Police. The Municipal servants have merely to inspect the city and report the result of their inspection to the Police.

XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

42. During the year under report only one Vilayati was deported from Gwalior to Peshawar.

43. *Railway Accidents*.—Eight cases of railway accident were reported during the year, in which three men and two women were killed, and two men and one woman were injured.

GWALIOR RESIDENCY ; }
The 20th April 1899. }

J. H. NEWILL, Lieut.-Col.,
Resident at Gwalior.

Statement showing the number of days travelled by the Resident at Gwalior during 1898-99.

Name of Officer.	April 1898.	May 1898.	June 1898.	July 1898.	August 1898.	September 1898.	October 1898.	November 1898.	December 1898.	January 1899.	February 1899.	March 1899.	Total.
Colonel J. H. Newill	19	11	...	10	14	...	...	10	23	12	18	9	121

GWALIOR RESIDENCY ; }
The 30th April 1899. }

A. M. CROFTS, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.
In charge of Gwalior Residency.

CHAPTER III.

BHOPAL.

Administration Report of the Bhopal Political Agency for the year 1898-99.

The rainfall for the year was 46·24 inches, measured at Sehore. In the year before it was 41·08 inches, and in the year before that it was 40·41 inches.

I held charge of the Agency throughout the year.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dane, the Agency Surgeon, was on privilege leave for one month, from the 3rd September 1898, and went on furlough on the 27th February 1899. Captain Moore, who succeeded him, arrived in Sehore on the 16th March 1899.

My annual tour began on the 28th October 1898, and ended on the 16th March 1899. It extended to every State in the Agency except the Chiefships of Muhammadgarh and Basoda, but I arranged a meeting with the Nawab of Muhammadgarh at Pathari.

Mr. C. S. Bayley, C.S., when officiating as Agent to the Governor-General, visited Bhopal on the 13th-15th September 1898, and Colonel Barr in the course of his annual tour visited Bhopal, Narsingarh, Rajgarh, and Khilchipur. During this portion of his tour I accompanied him.

The most important events of the year have been (1) the adoption by all the States in this Agency of Rules to regulate and restrict the possession of fire-arms, (2) the construction of a large and suitable jail at Bhopal, which is nearing completion, (3) the conversion of the currency in the Khilchipur State, (4) the establishment of telegraphic communications between Rajgarh and Biaora, between Narsingarh and Pachore, and the opening of telegraph offices at Rajgarh, Narsingarh, and Pachore, (5) the opening of a metalled road between Pathari and the Kulhar Station on the Indian Midland Railway.

Regarding the Arms Rules, a special report has been submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General.

POLITICAL.

Bhopal.—Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal has enjoyed good health throughout the year, and has not left her State except for a short journey to Cawnpore, where she went to bid Lord Elgin farewell on the eve of his departure from India. In my report last year I observed on the water-supply of Bhopal that a second water wheel and a second set of pumps were necessary, for in case of any failure in the apparatus now working a population of about 80,000 persons would have to fetch their water from the lakes instead of having it supplied to them in pipes. I regret to say that nothing has been done to supply this want.

The Bhopal Victoria Lancers have maintained their high standard of efficiency, but they are still without transport and cannot, therefore, be regarded as fit to take their place in the service of the Empire.

The Minister continues to do his best to improve the general administration. The most defective part of the administration is, perhaps, the police, and the Bhopal State has lately enjoyed an undesirable pre-eminence in the number of dacoities occurring within its limits. Steps have been taken, however, to secure co-operation between the Bhopal police and the police of the Central Provinces, and it is hoped that this co-operation, will be too powerful for the criminals on either side of the border.

The Lansdowne Maternity Hospital at Bhopal was in charge of Miss Barnard from 1st to 12th April and from 23rd July to 19th December. During the rest of the year it was under the management of Miss Blong, who permanently succeeded Miss Barnard on the latter's departure from the State in December last.

The jail at Bhopal is approaching completion. Its rapid construction does great credit to the State Engineer, Mr. Cook, whose energy and care deserve well of the Bhopal State.

Her Highness the Begam last year consented to place the medical institutions of the State under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon, and in accordance with this he is now supervising these institutions pending the approval by the Government of India of Her Highness's proposals. There is no doubt that the medical institutions of the Bhopal State will largely benefit from such an arrangement and that a better return for the expenditure now incurred by these institutions will be secured.

MINOR STATES.

Rajgarh.—In Rajgarh there is no special incident to notice. The administration has not improved. The new telegraph line from Biaera to Rajgarh will have a civilising effect and probably improve the trade of Rajgarh.

Narsingarh.—The young Raja Arjun Singh, his brother Ram Singh, and the Thakur of Tori have attended the Daly College throughout the year. Except for two months when Lala Roshan Lal went on privilege leave and Rasik Bihari, the Mir Munshi of the Bhopal Agency, officiated in his place, Lala Roshan Lal has held charge of the administration throughout the year. He has discharged his duties well and conscientiously.

Several new public works have been started and the Victoria School founded in honour of Her Majesty's Jubilee is nearly complete. The new Post and Telegraph Office and also the new Customs Office have been virtually completed within the year. An important road from Khujner to Shujalpur, on the Indian Midland Railway, *via* Pachore and Talen has been begun. The Gwalior State is building the portion in its own territory near Shujalpur, and the Narsingarh State is constructing the rest, including the portion in Rajgarh territory, for which the Rajgarh State is providing the funds.

Plans and estimates have been prepared for Cavalry Lines, for a Jail, for a new Hospital and for a Guest House, all at Narsingarh, and it is in contemplation to metal the road from Narsingarh to Pachore.

The Land Revenue Survey has not been so successful as was expected, and its defects are mainly due to the want of energy and care on the part of Lala Shio Sahai, the Sudder Amin, whose services have in consequence been dispensed with.

One of the Arab stallions purchased last year by Veterinary-Colonel Queripel for horse-breeding purposes unfortunately died during the year. Twenty-four mares were covered during the year, but it is not yet known with what results.

Khilchipur.—I regret to have to record the death of Amar Singh, Rao of Khilchipur, on the 28th March 1899. His health had long been failing, and his death was not unexpected. Some few months before he died, he had entrusted the administration of his State to his eldest son, Bhawani Singh, and Bhawani Singh is carrying on the work pending the orders of the Government of India regarding the succession.

The chief event of the year in this State has been the conversion of the currency, which was carried out gradually under my instructions and advice and is now complete. The State never had any currency of its own, but accepted as legal tender the coins of the neighbouring States, which were many and variable in value. All these have been excluded, and the coin of British India is now the sole currency.

The Rao received the congratulations of the Government of India on the accomplishment of this very desirable reform.

The Rao, before he died, withdrew his three sons from the Daly College.

Maksudangarh.—The administration of this State continues to be satisfactory, and the budget now shows an annual surplus of income over expenditure. This allows of some expenditure on public works which were much needed. During the year a new serai and a new school have been completed,

and it is in contemplation to make a metalled road from Maksudangarh to Agarpura on the banks of the Parbatti river. The alignment and estimate for this is now under preparation by the Imperial Department of Public Works. This portion of road is a link in the through communication which, it is hoped, will ultimately be established between Kethora Station on the Indian Midland Railway and the town of Biaora on the Agra-Bombay road.

The Thakur of Nasirpur, the most important Thakur of the State, died this year, and as his son is a minor, so much of the property as lies in the Maksudangarh State has been taken under management by the Superintendent Ghulam Kadir Khan. The debts of the deceased Thakur have been scheduled, and inquiry is being made into them prior to their payment. The minor son is being educated at the Sehore High School.

The Superintendent Ghulam Kadir Khan received the title of "Khan Bahadur" this year from the Government of India and was duly invested with it by me in a darbar held at Kurwai.

I hope he will continue to deserve the honour he has received.

Kurwai.—A special report regarding this State was submitted during the year under review, and it is only necessary to note here that the heavy debt of the State is being gradually liquidated. Since the submission of the special report it was discovered that Kudrat Ali, the Superintendent, and many of the State officials had been guilty of bribery, corruption, and oppression on a large scale. For this Kudrat Ali has been dismissed and is now under trial in the Court of the Second Assistant at Indore; many of the others have also been tried and convicted.

A new Superintendent, Lala Baijnath Sahai has been appointed.

During the year the sister of the Nawab was married to Yusuf Ali Khan, half-brother of the Nawab of Basoda. The Nawab, I am sorry to say, has not made much progress, and the time seems remote when it will be possible to give him even a minor share in the administration of his State.

During the year the State debt has been reduced by R5,000 on account of principal and R11,667-8 on account of interest, and the total debt now remaining to be paid amounts to R1,80,000.

Pathari.—Regarding this little estate also a special report has been submitted during the year under review. Kudrat Ali, the Superintendent of Kurwai, was also in charge of this estate until his crimes and misdemeanours were discovered, and since then it has been decided to separate the administration of Pathari from that of Kurwai. Accordingly a new Superintendent, Pandit Mohan Lal, has been appointed for Pathari. The Nawab and his family continue to reside at Sehore, and it has been possible to slightly increase their allowances lately.

The debt which was R58,313 when the last annual report was written has been reduced by R4,000 during the year under review and now stands at R54,313. This debt bears no interest so long as an annual payment of R4,000 is made.

There is now a post office at Pathari, and a metalled road from Pathari to Kulhar station, on the Indian Midland Railway, has been completed during the year.

Basoda (Hyderabad).—There is nothing special to chronicle about this small State.

Muhammadgarh.—The Nawab has been absent from his State for too long periods and the administration leaves much to be desired.

Suthalia.—The Thakur, Shambhu Singh, has managed his property fairly well and is a young man of promise.

Sironj.—A new Nazim, a relative of the Nawab of Tonk, has relieved his inefficient predecessor, and the administration has already improved a little and will, it is hoped, improve much more. Small progress has been made in the construction of the metalled road between Sironj and Kurwai, but as this largely depends on the allotment of funds from the capital, the local authorities cannot be held entirely responsible for the delay that is taking place in completing this important communication.

Gwalior.—All political relations with the Gwalior Darbar continue to be excellent.

Indore.—A new house is under construction at Sehore for the Indore Vakil.

Dewas.—All relations with this State have been most satisfactory.

Dhabla Dhir.—During the year the Thakur, Chand Singh, offered to pay Rs 50 per annum to the Boys' School at Sehore, where his own son is being educated.

The Thakur of Sadankheri (a branch of the Dhabla Dhir family) died on the 28th December 1898. The question of the continuance of his guarantee to his heir is under consideration.

Dariakheri.—This Thakur has offered to pay Rs 30 per annum to the Boys' School at Sehore.

Kamalpur.—Gulab Bai, the adoptive mother of the Thakur, died on the 14th March 1899. As this involves the question of transferring Rs 1,500 per annum to the Thakur, the matter will be reported for orders. The Thakur has offered to pay Rs 40 per annum to the Boys' School at Sehore.

Dhabla Ghosi.—The Thakur has offered to pay Rs 40 per annum to the Boys' School at Sehore.

Hirapur.—It was discovered during the year that this Thakur no longer holds the village of Kerokal, which he says was relinquished in 1867 A.D.

It was also discovered that from Dhar he holds Erwas and eleven other villages in Makrар, subject to payment of Indore Rs 600 per annum. This payment to Dhar is made through the Political Agent, Bhopal.

I note these facts, because they are slightly at variance with the description given in the current edition of Aitchison's Treaties, Volume IV.

Ramgarh.—This Thakur has offered to pay Rs 24 per annum to the Girls' School at Sehore.

The Pindara Jagirs.—Hashmat Khan, who was hitherto in charge of Jabria Bhil, Jabri and half Piplianagar as Amin or Superintendent, retired during the year and has been replaced by Siraj-ud-din Ahmad, who was formerly in charge of the Opium Office at Biaora.

Debts to the extent of Rs 4,57 have been paid off during the year and now nothing remains to be paid.

Jabri and Jabria Bhil contribute jointly Rs 20 per annum to the Boys' School at Sehore, and Piplianagar pays Rs 10 per annum.

The postal service between these villages and Sehore still continues, and, though not remunerative, is very convenient and well worth the expenditure.

JUDICIAL.

The appended statements A and B show the cases, civil and criminal, disposed of by the Political Agent and the Superintendent of Sehore during the year under report. The rules regarding reciprocity in interstatal extradition of criminals have worked well during the year.

DAKAITI.

Regarding dакaiti and the settlement of criminal tribes special reports have been submitted, and there is nothing to add here.

SEHORE.

The water-supply of the station has been and is being gradually improved by the damming of the streams which flow through and round it.

The existing wells have also been deepened and improved. A few minor roads of short length have been made and will shortly be metalled, and many roadside trees have been planted. The conservancy and drainage have also been considerably improved during the year, and much credit is due to Lachman Parshad, the Local Fund Engineer, for his share in the improvements.

Mr. Sharman, the Superintendent, has done good and steady work throughout the year, and has, after much trouble and labour, revised the assessment of the house-tax, in which there were many grave defects.

Bhagwan Dass, M.A., has been headmaster of the High School throughout the year, and the scale of fees has been revised. Several of the guaranteed Thakurs in the neighbourhood have given annual subscriptions to the school, and when the establishment has been revised, it is hoped that this school will gradually be able to establish an endowment fund for its future maintenance.

The total number of boys on the rolls on the 31st March 1899 was 345; the average daily attendance during the year was 304·18 and the cost of the school was approximately R9,540. During the year eight boys appeared for the Entrance, 11 for the Middle, and 10 for the Junior Examination with the result that 7 and 9 passed, respectively, the Middle and the Junior Examinations. The result of the Entrance Examination is not yet known.

There is nothing special to notice about the Girls' School, the teaching and management of which have been satisfactory. The numbers on the 31st March 1899 were 92 and the average daily attendance during the year was 73·66.

Orders regarding the reorganisation of the Police are still awaited. Under Mr. Sharman's control the appearance, discipline, and efficiency of the force have much improved.

A new operating theatre is being added to the Local Civil Dispensary at an estimated cost of R1,500.

The new Agency Office building has been completed and will shortly be occupied.

BOUNDARIES.

There has been no Boundary Officer during the year, and the Political Agent has performed the duties of that officer in addition to his own.

The Political Agent has decided two boundary disputes during the year, one between Gwalior and Basoda and another between Gwalior and Kurwai. In both cases the States concerned agreed to accept his settlement as final, and in each case, therefore, it has been confirmed by the Agent to the Governor-General.

This dispute between Rajgarh and Narsingarh, mentioned in my last annual report, is still undecided, because hope of an amicable settlement has not yet been abandoned.

MEDICAL.

Detailed reports on Hospital and Vaccination work have been separately submitted by the Agency Surgeon to the Civil Administrative Medical Officer.

L. S. NEWMARCH,

The 26th April 1899.

Political Agent, Bhopal.

Memorandum on the working of Post Offices in the Bhopal Agency during 1898-99.

POSTAL DEVELOPMENT.

Appendix I shows that at the close of the year there were 30 post offices, 34 outlying letter-boxes other than those placed at post offices, 17 postmen, and 12 village postmen. No new post offices were opened. The experimental post office at Pathari, opened on 1st January 1898 at the cost of the Pathari State, still continued experimental owing to its not being self-supporting and is beside the number of offices noted above.

2. The status of the Narsingarh Post Office was raised from that of a branch to a sub-office to afford better facilities in respect of telegraphic money orders and savings bank transactions. Two letter-boxes were newly opened at

Belkishganj and Lateri, and one at Sungakhera-Khurd, in the Hoshangabad British district, which was erroneously shown in the Bhopal State in the former returns, has now been omitted from the present one, being shown as closed. A special postman was appointed during the year and attached to the Sehore Post Office to serve the Parbati railway station in the Juberabhil Thakurate, and a village postman was added to the Sironj Post Office to serve the surrounding villages which had no postal facilities in the past.

MAIN LINES.

3. Appendix II shows that mails are carried over 508 miles in the Bhopal Agency, i.e., 152 miles by rail and 356 by runners. No new lines were opened and none were closed during the year under review.

CORRESPONDENCE.

4. The total number of articles of all classes given out for delivery last year, as compared with that given out in the preceding year, is given in the subjoined abstract :—

YEARS.	Total number of articles given out for delivery.
1897-98	834,648
1898-99	829,452
Decrease in 1898-99	5,196

The difference is a decrease of 62 per cent., which is too insignificant to require comment.

MONEY ORDERS.

5. In the subjoined table are given statistics of money orders issued and paid during the year 1898-99 in comparison with those of the preceding year :—

YEARS.	Number of money orders issued.	Value of money orders issued. <i>R</i>	Number of money orders paid.	Value of money orders, paid. <i>R</i>
1898-99	29,549	6,65,979	7,420	1,62,258
1897-98	24,808	6,29,074	6,965	1,76,726
Increase	5,246	36,905	455	...
Decrease . . . . .	...	...	...	14,468

Thus there has been an increase of 5,246 in the number and R36,905 in the value of money orders issued, and an increase of 455 in the number of money orders paid and a decrease of R14,468 in the value of money orders paid. The increase in the value of money orders issued exceeds the decrease in the value of money orders paid by R22,437.

INSURED ARTICLES.

6. The total number of insured articles posted and the value of such articles during the year 1898-99 and the year preceding it are contrasted below:—

YEAR.	Number of insured articles posted.	Value of insured articles posted. R
1897-98	624	1,21,104
1898-99	467	98,876
Decrease	157	22,728

The figures for the year 1897-98 were high, probably on account of the late famine during which the affected people probably disposed of their jewels, which were ultimately posted to Rajputana by Marwaris. This is known to have been the case in the neighbouring British district of Hoshangabad.

ORDINARY REGISTERED PARCELS.

7. The following figures represent the parcel traffic carried on during the year under review as compared with the preceding year:—

YEAR.	Registered.	Unregistered.
1897-98	1,368	73
1898-99	1,322	133
Increase . . . . .	...	60
Decrease	46	...

The increase in the unregistered parcels more than covers the decrease in the registered ones, as the former are gradually gaining popularity.

VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES.

8. A comparative abstract is subjoined showing the number and amount specified for recovery of value-payable articles posted during the past two years:—

YEAR.	No.	Amount specified for recovery. R a. p.
1897-98	264	3,057 3 0
1898-99	119	3,917 0 0
Difference	145	859 13 0

Although there has been a decrease of 145 in the number of value-payable articles posted during the year under review, the amount specified for recovery from the addressees of such articles increased by R859-12-0.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES, ETC.

9. Happily there was neither any casualty nor highway robbery during the year just ended.

OFFENCES BY POSTAL EMPLOYÉS.

10. The Branch Postmaster of Raisen was suspected of privately paying money orders and delivering parcels to Moghias, a notorious criminal tribe living by thieving, dákaiti, etc., and of withholding certain information required by the Police Inspector of Moghias. The Branch Postmaster has already been removed from the place.

COMPLAINTS.

11. Eight complaints from the public were received during the year relating to delay in delivery of letters and money orders. Of these only three proved well grounded and were suitably noticed and the remaining five were closed as groundless.

QUININE.

12. The sale of this drug through the post offices situated in Central India was introduced in March 1898, when 199 one-pice packets of 5 grains each worth R3-1-9 were sold. The sale during the year under review, however, amounted to 3,411 packets worth R53-4-9. The largest sale of the drug was at Bhopal, Sehore, Narsingarh, Sironj, Duraha, and Jawar.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

13. During the year under review a telegraph office was opened in the Narsingarh Post Office. There were four combined post and telegraph offices, viz., Bhopal, Sehore, Bhilsa, and Narsingarh at the close of the year.

(b) The four combined offices received 17,889 and sent 4,568 messages, which yielded a revenue to the Telegraph Department of R3,779-11-0.

Besides these, some of the post offices at non-telegraph stations are authorized to receive telegrams from the public for transmission by post free to the nearest telegraph office for despatch by wire. There were 13 offices of this kind during the year, and they booked 70 messages of the value of R60-11-0.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

14. The relations of the department with the Darbars, through the Political Agent, continue to be satisfactory. It is noteworthy further that friction between the subordinates of this department and State officials is practically unknown.

C. J. LALKAKA,
*Deputy Postmaster-General,
Central Provinces and Berar.*

Memorandum of Public Works carried out in the Bhopal Agency during 1898-99.

MILITARY BUILDINGS, SEHORE STATION.

Certain additions and alterations were made to the Rifle Range of the Bhopal Battalion, Sehore, at a cost of R181.

Two new cells were added and the roof raised of the Quarter Guard at Sehore at a cost of R1,325. Mortuary and store room were constructed for the Bhopal Battalion, Sehore, at a cost of R1,341.

Boundary pillars were erected to demarcate the limits of the Regimental Bazaar, Bhopal Battalion, Sehore, at a cost of R33.

The present cells were converted into a musketry appliance store at a cost of R38.

All military buildings and cantonment roads in the station were kept and maintained in fair order at a cost of R814 and 343 respectively.

CIVIL BUILDINGS, SEHORE STATION.

A new Agency Office was constructed at Sehore at a cost of R11,702.

Concrete floor was laid in the cooking shed of the Agency Jail and certain petty works were carried out in Ward and Hospital of Civil Jail at a cost aggregating R11.5.

Partition walls of latrine were raised and iron gate provided, and a vertical buttress was constructed in the Civil Jail at Sehore at a cost of R40, R558 and R43 respectively.

Special repairs to church were carried out at a cost of R281. Special repairs were carried out to the Prisoners and Female Wards in the Agency Jail and Hospital at a cost of R1,901, R1,907, and R398, respectively. Annual repairs to all the civil buildings were executed at a cost of R535.

OUT-STATIONS.

A new window was opened in the combined post and telegraph offices at Biaora at a cost of R17.

Annual repairs were carried out to the combined post and telegraph offices at a cost of R149.

COMMUNICATIONS.

KULHAR-PATHARI ROAD.

This is a work in progress from preceding year, and a sum of R4,753 was spent during the year. The work has nearly been completed.

BAGRU-UDAIPUR ROAD.

The work on this road has been stopped. It will be constructed by the Gwalior State Public Works Department on new alignment.

SEHORE LOCAL FUND ROADS.

Some of the roads have been renewed and repaired during the year at a cost of R2,215. The roads were kept in fair order throughout the year.

REPAIRS—IMPERIAL.

- (1) Agra-Bombay Road, 46th to 56th and 73rd to 123rd miles.
- (2) Biaora-Sehore Road, 40 miles.
- (3) Biaora-Rajgarh Road, 15 miles.
- (4) Kurwai-Kethora Road, 5 miles.

Some of the miles of these roads were renewed this year where necessary and metal and sand collected both for renewals and petty repairs and stacked at roadside for consolidation during the next monsoon. Usual annual repairs to the dák and inspection bungalows and bridges and culverts were executed.

All the roads were maintained in fair order throughout the year at a cost aggregating R15,575.

P. E. RAVEN,
Executive Engineer, Indore Division.

CHAPTER IV.

BHOPAWAR.

Report of the Bhopawar Political Agency for the year 1898-99.

I.—GENERAL.

The rainfall was general and well distributed. The harvest was good throughout the Agency and prices continued average.

2. The Agency was free from cholera and other epidemics during the year. In November one case of plague was imported into Ali Rajpur from Chota Udaipur, but was at once detected. Special precautions against the spread of the disease had been adopted by all the States, under the personal supervision of the Agency Surgeon. Their success was much assisted by the habits of the Bhils, who chiefly inhabit the tracts immediately threatened. They shun infection, and traffic with the plague area was practically suspended. Their huts, moreover, are naturally isolated, and, if occasion arises, can be at once burned. The recent outbreak at Dohad led to renewed vigilance. Plague Regulations were drawn up on the latest model, and the inspection staff was strengthened in Ali Rajpur, Jhabua, and Jobat. Additional Medical Officers were also entertained in Barwani.

3. Major W. H. M. Stewart held charge of the Agency till the 16th February 1899, when he was relieved by Mr. O. V. Bosanquet. On the 16th December 1898, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Duke, I.M.S., was succeeded as Agency Surgeon by Major Woolbert, I.M.S., after having held the appointment for fifteen years. The Victoria Hospital at Sirdarpur, which was founded by him and is resorted to from all parts of the Agency, testifies to his energetic administration, medical reputation, and personal popularity with all classes.

4. During the year, the Political Agent toured through Dhar, Barwani, Ali Rajpur, Jhabua, and Jobat. In December he joined the camp of the Agent to the Governor-General, who visited the same States with the exception of Jobat. On the 31st January, Colonel Barr held a darbar at Dhar to announce that the State had been placed under supervision during the minority of the Chief.

II.—POLITICAL.

5. *Gwalior*.—The Maharaja Scindia was to have toured through the portion of his territory in this Agency. The visit was unfortunately abandoned, but His Highness's interest in these hitherto rather neglected districts is indicated by the commencement of a good cart-road from Sirdarpur to Bag, which should do much to open up the country. An energetic Subah has been appointed in the person of Mr. S. R. Gupte, and the administration is to be further strengthened by the re-appointment of the much-needed Magistrate at Amjhera.

6. *Indore*.—The information furnished by the Darbar concerning the large area of Indore territory in the Agency is chiefly connected with dakaits. Eleven are reported to have occurred during the year. A clue was recently obtained in one case, but otherwise the offenders remain undetected.

7. *Dhar*.—His Highness Maharaja Sir Anand Rao Powar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., died on the 15th July 1898, after a lingering illness. He had succeeded to power in 1864, and throughout his rule had endeared himself to his subjects by his intelligent interest in their welfare. In fact, the personal form of government to which His Highness adhered overtaxed his physical powers during the later years of his life. The succession of His Highness Udaji Rao Powar, the adopted son of the late Chief, was announced in darbar by Major Stewart, on the 29th July. Being only twelve years old, His Highness is completing his education at the Daly College. During the minority, Rao Bahadur Krishna Rao Mulye, formerly Superintendent of Dewas, has been appointed to manage the State under the general supervision of the Political Agent. The late Dewan

Rao Bahadur Gopal Vishwas Rao, has retired on a well-merited pension after a faithful service of twenty-five years. The close of the year was occupied with the preparation of a scheme of Judicial Administration, the existing Courts being unnecessarily numerous, and with a careful enquiry into the finances of the State. The latter are in a flourishing condition. The State has no debts, and on the 31st March there was a balance of R10,87,000. The income of the year is estimated to exceed the expenditure by R80,000 in round numbers, and proposals are under consideration from which a saving of at least R40,000 a year is expected.

The survey and settlement made satisfactory progress in the Dharampuri Pargana. The preliminary valuation of the arable portion of Nimanpur is expected to be completed by June 1899.

Serious crime is still prevalent, though the total number of cognizable cases fell from 785 to 581. The re-organization of the Police is under consideration.

8. *Jhabua*.—On the 28th September, Raja Udey Singh was invested with full powers of administration. He continues to take the greatest interest in his duties, and is specially addressing himself to clearing the State of debt. The latter now amounts to R54,505, including R19,507 on account of the private debts of the late Chief. During the year, the State paid the fourth instalment (R4,817) of the succession Nazarana. Sadashiv Rao Ganesh, the nephew of the late Dewan, has been appointed in his uncle's place. The Chief, under the advice of the Agent to the Governor-General, is about to assign specific powers to him.

9. *Ali Rajpur*.—Rana Pertab Singh continues to make good progress at the Daly College. Mr. Ram Kishan Pant, the Superintendent, is again to be congratulated on his administration of the State. The total revenue shows a further increase from R1,30,633 in 1897-98 to R1,48,148, of which R78,955 is on account of land revenue. The State has never been so prosperous before. The result is due to the confidence of the Bhils having been secured by judicious treatment. So much is this the case that certain Forest Regulations which would have been opposed a few years back have been readily accepted. The cutting of valuable timber has been restricted, and the Bhils have agreed to pay small fixed rates for minor forest produce. The State has now a balance of over R2,00,000. A portion is to be expended during 1899-1900 on a suitable palace for the young Chief.

10. *Barwani*.—Rana Ranjit Singh is making successful progress at the Daly College. The appointment of Thakur Lachman Singh, of Bagsuri, as his guardian has had excellent results.

The State continues to prosper under the care of the Superintendent, Khan Bahadur N. M. Khory. The revenue for the year amounted to R3,27,527, the expenditure to R2,43,693, and the closing balance to R5,70,277. The principle of spending surplus income on the development of the State has been steadily kept in view. Thus R71,000 in round numbers were spent on public works. The "Central Road" traversing the State from Barwani via Silawad to Khandesh is approaching completion, and will be additionally valuable when the Tapti Valley Railway is open. Other important works are awaiting the arrival of a State Engineer, for which post the services of a Government Officer have been applied for.

Among various administrative reforms may be noted codification of the customs rules, measures to induce agriculturists to reside in the villages where they cultivate lands, and the formulation of rules to regulate grazing in forest areas and the removal of forest produce. The latter rules were introduced tentatively for a year and will be reconsidered in June 1899.

Mr. St. Joseph has done good work as Chief Forest Officer since his appointment in February 1898. The forest area consists of 600 square miles of permanently reserved forests, and 150 square miles of protected forests. During the year 96½ miles of boundary line were demarcated at a cost of R664, and it is hoped that this most important work will be concluded by the close of the year 1899-1900. The forest receipts rose to R30,106 during the year, while the expenditure fell to R22,741.

11. *Jobat*.—Rana Inderjit Singh was seriously ill in March, but recovered under the Agency Surgeon's treatment. The Superintendent, Waman Rao, administered the affairs of the State satisfactorily. The income for the year amounted to Rs8,931, and the expenditure to Rs4,821, leaving a closing balance of Rs2,433. The expenditure included Rs10,956 in full liquidation of the late Chief's debts, and Rs18,422 written off the accounts during the year as irrecoverable. The greater portion of the latter amount represented sums borrowed from the State by the late Chief.

12. *Guaranteed Estates*.—The Thakur of Dotria and the Bhumias of Gurhi Bharudpura and Nimkhera are minors. Their estates were capably administered during the year under the supervision of Gopal Rao, the Superintendent of Minor Estates.

The Thakur of Rutanmal died suddenly at the close of the year, leaving one son, aged 7.

III.—TRADE.

13. Seven hundred and thirty-three chests of opium passed the Dhar scales. The previous year the number was 299.

Appendix II to this report shows the estimated volume and value of traffic on the Bombay-Agra Road.

IV.—JUDICIAL. V.—POLICE.

14. The appended tables call for no remarks.

VI.—DAKAITI AND SERIOUS CRIME.

15. The number of dakaits (35) compares favourably with the figures for 1897-98 (89) and 1896-97 (40), though the value of property stolen (Rs17,401) was almost as high as in the previous year (Rs17,620). Dhar and Indore between them are responsible for 63 per cent. of the cases. Dhar is now putting its house in order.

In the Dattigara case, the Thagi and Dakaiti Deputy Inspector of this Agency arrested the ringleader and nine of the dakaits, besides accounting for much of the property recovered.

VII.—EDUCATION.

16. The Victoria High School at Barwani was affiliated during the year to the Calcutta University.

VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

17. Public Works Department.

The following work has been carried out:—

- (1) *Agra-Bombay Road*.—From Mhow to Bhoreghat causeways were repaired or constructed across rivers at the 72nd, 74th, 92nd, and 94th miles. Various inspection bungalows were repaired.
- (2) *Khulghat-Dharampuri Road*.—Mile-stones were erected.
- (3) The Agra-Bombay, Mhow-Neemuch, Khulghat-Dharampuri, and Dhar-Sirdarpur Roads were properly maintained along with the bungalows on them.

The sums reported by the various States to have been spent on public works are:—

	Rs
Dhar	1,31,667
Jhabua	2,716
Ali Rajpur	16,128
Barwani	70,963
Jobat	3,957

Dhar has followed the example of Barwani in applying for the services of a Government officer as State Engineer.

IX.—BOUNDARIES.

18. The Narbudda boundary dispute has been settled by the Agent to the Governor-General, fixing the line of mid-stream as the boundary.

The reply filed by the Jhabua Darbar to the claim of the Indore Darbar to recover 4,358 bighas in the Thandla-Pitlawad Exchange case has been submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General.

X.—MEDICAL.

19. The Victoria Hospital at Sirdarpur and fifteen dispensaries in the Agency are in the charge of the Agency Surgeon. The remainder, including the State hospital at Dhar, are supervised by the Residency Surgeon at Indore, who furnishes no report to this office concerning them. The Agency Surgeon reports that during the year which ended on the 31st December 1898, 1,01,895 patients were admitted to the institutions in his charge. Of these, 16,827 passed through the Victoria Hospital at Sirdarpur furnishing 143 major operations. Barwani comes next with 13,664 patients, and then Amjhira with 9,232. A new dispensary was opened at Bag during the year, and others were building at Anjar in Barwani and at Hanumangarh in Jhabua.

Vaccination is very backward in the Agency. Only 3,410 persons were vaccinated during the year which ended on the 31st March 1899, and in 520 cases the operation was unsuccessful. The people are willing to be vaccinated, but the staff of vaccination is insufficient. The matter is receiving attention.

XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

From the absence of references to the Agency, the inter-statal extradition rules appear to have worked satisfactorily.

DATED CAMP DHAR; }
The 30th April 1899. }

O. V. BOSANQUET,
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

CHAPTER V.

MALWA.

Report of the Malwa Agency for the year 1898-99.

I.—GENERAL.

Season, Crops, and Health.—The rainfall recorded at Neemuch was only 27.78, and it is doubtful whether the Gwalior Districts of Neemuch and Singoli and the Indore Districts of Rampura and Bhanpura received even so much rain as at Neemuch. During my tour to Bhatkheri and through the country in the north of the Agency, complaints regarding the insufficiency of the rainfall were unfortunately only too common; an abnormal fall was required to fill the wells, as so many had been drained after two years of scanty rain. The result was that very little opium cultivation was attempted in the northern part of the Agency. South, however, of Mandsaur, and in the Agar District there had been ample rain, and all crops were good, more especially the wheat and gram crops owing to excellent rain at the beginning of December. Owing to scarcity in Rajputana large numbers of cattle were sent into Malwa for grazing. The cotton crop has been up to the average, and the output of opium throughout the greater part of the Agency was expected to be good.

The general health has been exceptionally good, and so far the Agency has enjoyed complete immunity from plague. One or two imported cases were detected at Rutlam, and it is satisfactory to know that the Darbars are fully alive to the importance of taking proper preventive measures.

MOVEMENTS OF OFFICERS.

Captain W. M. Cubitt, I.S.C., held charge of the Agency during the whole year.

Lieutenant J. H. K. Stewart, I.S.C., was appointed Boundary Settlement Officer in October, and on the completion of his work in this Agency in February was deputed to Indore.

ANNUAL TOUR.

The Political Agent visited the Rampura and Bhanpura Districts of the Indore Darbar at the end of April 1898, returning to Neemuch on the 6th May. He also visited Jaora, Rutlam, and Sailana during April. In June and July a short visit was paid to Indore, and on the return journey halts were made at Rutlam and Jaora. The Political Agent started on tour on 10th November and marched to Bhatkheri, thence *via* Kukresar and Sanjit to Sitamau, when he made the acquaintance of the late Chief, His Highness Bahadur Singh. From Sitamau he marched *via* Agar to Soler, where on 28th November he met the Agent to the Governor-General and accompanied him on his tour through the Malwa Agency. During Colonel Barr's tour in Malwa, he visited Sitamau, Jaora, Pipoda, Sailana, and Rutlam: at Mandsaur the Agent to the Governor-General received a flying visit from His Highness the Maharaja Scindia. While at Jaora, Colonel Barr opened the new school building, and a darbar was held at which Colonel Barr decorated Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, the Minister, with the Order of the Companionship of the Star of India. At Rutlam His Highness Raja Sujjan Singh was invested with powers of administration. On 17th December 1898, the Political Agent returned to Neemuch for a few days, and started out into camp again on 31st December. During January he visited Ujjain, Narwar, Tarana, Mehidpore, Lalgarh, Alot, Tal, and Mandawal in Jaora, and then marching *via* Khachrod and Jaora, returned to Neemuch on 3rd February 1899. Many places in this tour had not been visited for years.

Mr. G. R. Irwin, Officiating General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti, visited Neemuch in August.

Sir Robert Low, G.C.B., Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces in Bombay, visited Neemuch on the 15th February, and left on the 16th for Indore.

Mr. A. H. Martindale, I.C.S., Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, marched through Rampura and Mandsaur in February.

II.—POLITICAL.

His Highness the Maharaja Scindia made an extended tour throughout his territories situated in Malwa; he arrived at Neemuch on the 30th January, and leaving the main body of his camp here inspected the Tehsils of the Neemuch District. His Highness left Neemuch for Ujjain by special train on the 13th February.

His Highness the Raja of Sailana spent a week at Neemuch during March.

The Political Agent's relations with the Chiefs, Thakurs, and officials of the Gwalior, Indore, Tonk, and Dewas Darbars have been cordial and friendly.

The Interstatal Rules for the extradition of offenders have been, on the whole, working satisfactorily. Instances, however, occur in which the surrendering State is apt to become a counsel for the accused; and the impression seems to exist that surrender should only be made when conviction is practically certain. It has often been necessary to point out that the Political Agent is not the Magistrate who will try the case, and that the accused will presumably be given every opportunity of defending himself. When a case is clear, no objection is raised to an immediate surrender. There is little doubt that in a few years the States will appreciate the advantage to be gained by cordial co-operation.

JAORA.

The management of the State has been ably carried on by Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, C.S.I., the Minister of Jaora, whose services to the State were rewarded on Her Majesty the Queen-Empress' Birthday by being created a Companion of the Star of India.

His Highness the young Nawab of Jaora continues to study at the Daly College, Indore. His late tutor, Captain the Honourable A. F. Napier, died at Indore on 17th July 1898, and the appointment was given in February to Captain Donald Cameron, of the Central India Horse.

The younger sister of His Highness the Nawab was formally betrothed in February to her cousin Sahibzada Khan Zaman Khan, the only son of Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan.

Mr. Luard settled a boundary case between Kanchankheri of Jaora and Hatnara of Gwalior. There were no more boundary disputes in this State.

The improved system of land revenue partially introduced during the last few years by which the State has direct dealings with the tenants instead of farming the collection of land rent has proved productive of profitable results. The condition of the tenantry is so improved that the demand for advances has considerably decreased.

The financial condition of the State is now very satisfactory. The closing balance at the end of the year 1897-98 amounted to Rs 5,87,792-5-6½; out of this, Government Promissory Notes of the value of Rs 2,50,000 were purchased. After deducting the expenditure of the year under report from the income, the expected surplus will make the closing balance, including the money invested in Government securities, amount to Rs 6,65,626-4-9½ at the end of the current year.

Sahibzada Sher Ali Khan, one of the sons of the late Nawab of Jaora, has been appointed to preside over a Munsiff's Court which has been opened in the Jaora city.

RUTLAM.

The administration of Rutlam has been successfully conducted by the Dewan, Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rustomji. In December 1898, His Highness Raja Sujjan Singhji was invested in a public darbar by Colonel D. W. K. Barr, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, with ruling powers. Mr. Arthur Herbert, who had been His Highness's tutor for several years, left soon after the latter's investiture with ruling powers for an appointment in the Berar Police. His Highness combines a love of sport and manly exercises with a keen interest in the welfare of his people and devotes time and attention to the work of the administration of his State, in which he is ably assisted by his Dewan, Khan Bahadur Cursetji.

His Highness the Raja visited Ulwar and Mount Abu.

Five jagirs were under the Darbar's management owing to the failure of the jagirdars to pay the due demands of the Darbar. The relations between the Darbar and its jagirdars are now satisfactory, and nearly all arrears have been paid up.

There was no case of boundary dispute during the year under report.

SAILANA.

His Highness Raja Jeswant Singhji of Sailana has continued to supervise the administration of his State with zeal and ability.

In September His Highness with his whole family left Sailana and spent October on a pilgrimage to Allahabad, Benares, and other places. During his absence the Dewan carried on the work of administration.

The senior Maharani Sahiba Bhatianiji died at Sailana on the 21st of February 1899.

Two post offices, one at Bangrod and the other at Raoti, were opened during the year.

The judicial administration of the State is satisfactorily carried out under the supervision of His Highness, who contemplates further reforms by establishing two Sub-Judges' Courts, which will be within easy reach of his subjects, in the district.

The financial condition of the State is in no way improved. His Highness is, however, thinking of having a survey settlement of the whole territory and of leasing out land on favourable terms for long periods. This settlement, if brought into effect, is expected to bring good results and should increase the revenue of the State. The State is heavily burdened with old debts. Rupees 20,000 were paid off this year. The third instalment of the succession nazarana due to the Government was paid during this year.

British India coinage is obtaining wide circulation in the State, and is ousting the Salim Shahi rupees.

SITAMAU.

The administration of the State has been satisfactory. His Highness continues to be guided by his Kamdar, Balyant Rao Trimbak. Under his careful management, the financial condition of the State has steadily improved. In most branches improvements have taken place; the resources, however, are too limited to enable much to be done and money is required for road-making.

British currency has been introduced, and it is now the only coin in which payments to the Darbar are accepted and in which payment is made.

The debt which stood at R37,707 last year has been reduced by R11,852 this year.

The financial condition of the State no longer causes any anxiety.

His Highness Bahadur Singh went on a pilgrimage to Allahabad and other places at the end of February, and returned early in April in a bad state of health. His death took place at Sitamau on the night of the 7th April; the succession is under consideration. The money borrowed to meet the

expenses of the pilgrimage, together with the expenses entailed by His Highness's unfortunate death, will throw back the State. A few years of careful management should, however, restore matters to their present comparatively satisfactory state.

PIPLODA.

Thakur Kesri Singhji of Piploda continues to manage his estate satisfactorily. The Thakurani Jhaliji died at Piploda in the month of November 1898.

The Thakur married his sister to a Thakur in Goveridhar in Kathiawar in March 1899.

The Thakur had an interview with His Highness the Maharaja Scindia at Mandsaur in January last.

The relations between the Thakur of Piploda and the Jaora Darbar should be more cordial than they are at present.

The British currency has been introduced in this estate.

The financial condition of the estate is satisfactory.

LALGARH.

Dewan Hari Singh of Lalgarh was allowed to assume the management of his estate in January last. During his minority his estate was successfully managed by the Kamdar and the Thakurani.

SADAKHERI.

The succession of Thakur Sadul Singhji to the Estate of Sadakheri in Jaora was recognised by the Government of India.

The Rutlam Darbar proposed to enhance Tanka on the succession by Sadul Singh to the Sheogarh Jagir by 60 per cent. This enhancement was considered very high and the Rutlam Darbar was advised that it would be ample if the amount of the Tanka which had hitherto been paid in Salim Shahi coin should be in future paid in British currency. By this arrangement the Rutlam Darbar receives 25 per cent. more than it used to do.

III.—TRADE.

The plague in the Bombay Presidency greatly interfered with the import and export trade.

More opium was sown in the districts of Malhargarh and Sanjiti this year, where the rainfall was plentiful as compared with past years. There has been an increase in the opium export probably owing to the short crop in China. The total number of chests brought to the Jaora scale was 1,190 against 879 last year, while those brought to the Rutlam scale during the year were 1,839 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 1,513 of the last year.

IV.—JUDICIAL.

The Political Agent tried eleven criminal cases in his court—*vide* Statement B.

RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

There was one appeal preferred in a Railway criminal case in which the sentence of the Lower Court was reduced.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRACY, NEEMUCH.

There were seven appeals in criminal cases. In all these cases the Lower Court's decisions were confirmed.

There were four civil appeals in which the Lower Court's decisions were upheld.

V.—POLICE.

Jaora.—The police arrangement continues to work well in the State. The police officers are, according to the rules promulgated two years ago, held liable for examinations. Candidates for police employment are also examined; but the percentage of the passed candidates was very small.

Sailana.—The Darbar is endeavouring to improve their police force.

VI.—DAKAITI.

The following cases have been reported :—

Gwalior	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Indore	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Jaora	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Rutlam	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Narwar (Guaranteed Thakur)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1

No mail robbery has been reported.

VII.—EDUCATION.

Jaora.—For the spread of primary education in the State, the Jaora Darbar has started two village schools this year, and more will be opened during the next year. The upper classes of the English High School are now located in the new building erected for the purpose this year. There are eight schools in all in the whole State of Jaora.

Rutlam.—High School continues to show satisfactory results.

VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Jaora Darbar have spent nearly R90,000 over public works during the year. A new High School and a new jail building have been completed this year and brought into use. Besides these two buildings, wards have been added to the Zanana Hospital at Jaora to accommodate six in-patients.

Work on the building of the public offices, which will cost about a lakh of rupees, has been started this year; and it is anticipated that the building will be completed during next three years. A mutton market and a slaughter-house are also under construction.

Three police stations were built in the districts.

Sailana.—His Highness the Raja of Sailana is building a palace the work on which was started in January 1897. Its completion is expected during the next year.

Sitamau.—The Female Dispensary for which funds were provided by Maji Sahiba Bhatianiji was completed this year.

The Guest House is still under construction.

A survey has been made from Sailana to Piploda and Piploda to Poonia-kheri to find out the best line for a road to connect these places.

IRRIGATION.

During the year under report the Jaora Darbar has expended R30,628 in irrigation which is calculated to bring after a few years a very profitable return. The land revenue is expected to increase by R9,000.

Sailana.—The dam of a tank which was washed away was repaired this year; a new well was made at a cost of R2,000. Several wells were cleaned out.

IX.—BOUNDARY.

During the year five boundary cases have been inquired into and settled by Lieutenant J. H. K. Stewart, Boundary Settlement Officer.

X.—MEDICAL.

Jaora.—The Dispensary opened at Nawabganj is affording medical aid to the Bhil population of the neighbouring districts of Sailana and Pertabgarh. The Hospital at Jaora is an admirable institution, neatly kept and fully equipped. It contains good wards, and the people have every confidence in the doctor, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji.

The Rutlam Darbar takes much interest in the Rajkumar Hospital, and Dr. Vorah enjoys the confidence of the Darbar and the inhabitants of the city.

The Sailana Darbar has entertained the services of a midwife for the benefit of the female patients.

XI.—LOCAL CORPS.

The Guards of the Central India Horse formerly stationed at Mandsaur, Maksi, Shajanpur have been withdrawn to head-quarters at Agar.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Two Vilayties were deported during the year to Peshawar from the Gwalior State.

The following returns are appended :—

- A.—Civil Justice.
- B.—Criminal Justice.
- F.a.—Provincial General.

NEEMUCH, }
The—May 1899. }

W. M. CUBITT,
Political Agent in Malwa.

CHAPTER VI.

B A G H E L K H A N D .

Administration Report of the Baghelkhand Agency for the year 1898-99.

I.—GENERAL.

Captain A. F. Pinhey went on furlough from 7th April till 10th October. During this interval Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Weir, I.M.S., held charge of the office, until 8th May, when he was relieved by Captain S. F. Bayley, who officiated as Political Agent until Captain Pinhey's return from leave. On 18th May Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Weir also went on furlough until 13th January. During his absence 1st Class Hospital Assistant Pandit Harnath was in medical charge of the Agency, no commissioned officer being available.

2. *Season and Crops.*—The rainfall has been above the average throughout the Agency. At Sutna 56 inches, at Rewah 62 inches, and at Nagode 55 were recorded, the average for these places being 43, 55, and 46 inches, respectively. Unfortunately the fall was badly distributed. Commencing in the middle of June, it had spent nearly its whole force by the end of August, and there has been very little rain since. The result was a poor crop of *jowar* and *kodo*, and except in *bandh* lands, the *Rabi* has been below the average. *Arhar*, *masur*, and gram were somewhat damaged by severe frost in January. On the other hand, there was an excellent crop of rice, and wheat and barley, which are chiefly sown in *bandhs*, yielded a good harvest. On the whole, the year has been a fairly prosperous one, and land revenue, where not over-assessed, has been collected without much difficulty.

3. *Public Health.*—The year under review has been a much healthier one than its predecessor, and there have been no epidemics of cholera or small-pox. The Agency Surgeon reports that, although plague has not shown itself in the Agency so far, yet it has given rise to a good deal of anxiety during the year. Special precautions were taken against it at the *Ram Naumi* fair at Chitrakote. All trains coming from plague-infected areas have been inspected throughout the year by a specially appointed Medical Officer, Dr. Twidale, at Sutna, assisted by a full native staff. An outbreak of plague having been reported from the neighbourhood of Nagpur, in the Central Provinces, the Rewa Darbar were warned to be on the alert, and special instructions based on the plague rules in force in the Central Provinces were issued for their guidance.

4. *Movement of Officers.*—Besides paying frequent visits to Rewa and Nagode, the Political Agent also marched through Kothi, Buraundha, Maihar, a portion of the Chobey Jagirs, the northern Tahsils of Kewa and Umaria, during his cold weather tour. The usual statement is appended showing the number of days spent on tour.

II.—POLITICAL.

5. The year under review has been one of steady recovery from the effects of the late severe famine. Nothing of political importance affecting the Agency as a whole has occurred.

6. *Rewa.*—The administration of the Rewa State continues to be conducted satisfactorily on the whole. The great difficulty experienced in appointing a suitable Motamid for boundary cases and the delay in commencing the revision of the settlement of the Mauganj Pargana, however, show that a dearth of qualified and experienced officials is beginning to be felt.

The Forest Department has been fortunate in obtaining the services of a qualified Ranger, Pandit Tirath Prasad, from the Central Provinces as Superintendent in place of the late Israr Hussain, and it is to be hoped that other equally suitable appointments may be made as required.

It has at length been finally decided that the Darbar shall take over the Umaria Colliery as a going concern from the Government of India. The actual transfer, however, had not taken place before the close of the year.

His Highness the Maharaja, who has enjoyed good health throughout the year, visited his mother-in-law, the Maharani of Dumraon, in April, and attended the investiture festivities at Bikanir in December. At Bikanir he met the Maharaja of Jodhpur, the Maharawat of Partabgarh, and Colonel Sir Pratap Singh of Jodhpur.

Sardar Shankar Kan Singh, son of the late Pokhar Singh, member of Council, during the Superintendency, was murdered by one of his own servants in September, and having left no heir his property lapses to the Darbar.

7. *Nagode*.—The Raja is still at Benares, and the allowance set apart for him on the condition of his return to his State has again lapsed. Settlement operations which were begun in November are progressing satisfactorily under the experienced supervision of the Diwan, Babu Radhe Lall, Rai Bahadur, who continues to give the greatest satisfaction.

8. *Maihar*.—The Raja visited Allahabad and Muthra and was absent from his State for seven weeks altogether during the year.

The Diwan, Babu Dinanath, after thirty-four years of faithful and excellent service, has retired on a pension and has been succeeded by Gur Prasad, who is still on probation. On his retirement, the Raja confiscated three out of four villages bestowed by himself on Dinanath.

III.—TRADE.

9. Export trade in linseed promises well. Trade in bamboos and lac has fallen off considerably.

IV.—REVENUE AND FINANCES.

10. *Rewa*.—The year opened with a balance of R8,57,432-9-3, and the total receipts during the year amounted to R15,67,829-5- $\frac{3}{4}$ as against an estimate of R15,61,300. The total expenditure is stated as R15,48,130-12-3 $\frac{1}{2}$, leaving a balance at the close of the year of R8,77,131-2-2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

11. *Nagode*.—See Appendix II.

Old debts, amounting to R45,852-7-10, were paid off, and the remaining debts should all be paid off during the next year. The accounts show a closing balance of R63,627-12-9, which will enable the State to pay off the remaining seven instalments of the loan taken from Scindia during the famine at once with interest up to date.

V.—JUDICIAL.

12. Eight persons concerned in five cases were tried in the Agency Courts, details of which will be found in Appendix B.

13. *Rewa*.—The report received from the Rewa Darbar shows that 1,389 criminal cases involving 2,543 persons were tried during the year, and 3,480 original cases and 310 appeals were disposed of by the Civil Courts out of 3,949 original and 338 appeal cases instituted. Six thousand three hundred and fifteen revenue cases were also heard and decided, leaving 1,305 cases pending at the close of the year.

The Rewa Jail has been frequently inspected both by the Political Agent and the Agency Surgeon and has been always found in excellent order. There have been 17 deaths altogether as compared with 75 the previous year.

14. *Nagode*.—A statement of cases disposed of is attached (Appendix III). The jail has now been finally completed and is thoroughly well managed.

15. *Maihar*.—The jail was inspected by the Political Agent and found to be in a most insanitary condition. The fact was brought to the notice of the Darbar.

VI.—DAKAITI AND OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES.

16. Only one case of dakaiti was reported from Rewa and none from any other State in the Agency. The persons concerned in the Rewa case are believed to be residents of the Sarguja State in Chota Nagpur, and efforts are being made to trace them.

17. The Inspector of the Agency Police arrested a number of Kanjars on the border between the Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand Agencies, who were suspected of having committed a dakaiti in the Panna State, and handed them over to the Panna authorities. These Kanjars have been giving a good deal of trouble on the border for some time.

18. *Rewa*.—An interesting report has been received from the Rewa Darbar on the subject of the operations for the suppression of the female infanticide in the State. The operations were commenced in 1894 in ten villages, in which there were found to be only 58 female children as compared with 494 males. During the last four years the births of 198 female children as against 161 males have been recorded. Of these, 123 girls and 130 boys were alive at the end of 1898. The practice of female infanticide is now said to have almost died out.

VII.—EDUCATION.

19. Statements for Rewa and Nagode will be found in the Appendices IV and V.

A special class has been lately started at Nagode for the sons of Sardars.

VIII.—POLICE.

20. The Agency Police under Inspector Yakub Ali has been doing good work during the year. Its efficiency will be, no doubt, increased when amalgamated with Central India Police Force, as has been proposed.

IX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

21. *Rewa*.—The Sutna to Rewa railway work has not progressed during the year. It was found after all, when the East Indian Railway authorities were asked to submit estimates, that no proper estimates could be prepared until a detailed survey had been carried out by a competent Railway Engineer. This proposal has been sanctioned by the Darbar, and the East Indian Railway Company has been asked to recommend an Engineer for the purpose.

The traffic between Sutna and Rewa appears to have increased considerably during the last few years, and there is little doubt that a light railway would pay well and would be recognized as a great convenience. The original estimates, however, were apparently put far too low, and with a depleted treasury, after the expenses incurred during the famine, it will be difficult for the Darbar to find the enhanced capital now required for some time to come.

22. Masonry sluices and dams have been constructed to strengthen and make permanently useful most of the *bandhs* built during the famine both in Rewa and Nagode.

X.—BOUNDARIES.

23. Lieutenant J. H. K. Stewart joined this Agency as Boundary Settlement Officer on 22nd February. Ten cases were made over to him for settlement, but owing to great delay on the part of the Rewa Darbar he could only decide two cases before the close of the year.

24. The Raja of Baraundha having ignored for a whole year the instructions of this office regarding the construction of pillars on the boundary between Kamta Rajaula and his State, a contractor was at length deputed by the Political Agent to build pillars under the directions of the Amin on the border.

XI.—MEDICAL.

25. There was no European Officer in charge of the Medical Department in this Agency for eight months during the year. The services of Dr. Twidale,

Plague Inspecting Officer at Sutna, were utilized for the performance of operations at the Sutna Bazar Hospital, but the numerous outlying dispensaries and the important Victoria Hospital at Rewa could not be inspected during that period.

26. The transfer of Sarju Prasad, of the Sutna Hospital, to Indore is much deplored by every one at Sutna and Rewa, where his services were highly appreciated. A new dispensary has been opened at Govindgarh in the Rewa State, and the post of Female Hospital Assistant at the Rewa Zenana Hospital, which had been long vacant, has been at length filled up by the appointment of 2nd Class Hospital Assistant Janki Bai, a Kanaujia Brahmin.

27. Lieutenant-Colonel Dane, Administrative Medical Officer, Central India, came to Sutna on plague inspection duty on 8th August, and visited the Agency and Sutna Bazar Hospitals.

He expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with the condition of things at both these institutions, and especially commended Babu Harnath for the way in which he was conducting the work of his office in the absence of the Agency Surgeon.

28. Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Weir took over charge of the Office of Administrative Medical Officer in Central India from Lieutenant-Colonel Dane on 29th February.

29. Vaccination has not yet been introduced into the Maihar State.

XII.—INTERSTATAL EXTRADITION.

30. No difficulty has been experienced in this Agency in regard to the observation of the rules for the extradition of criminals between States in Central India.

Nagode extradited one person to Jaso and one to Rewa; Sohawal extradited two persons to Jaso; Paldeo extradited one to Panna and one to Charkhari; and Ajaigarh extradited two to Jaso.

SUTNA;
The 30th April 1899. }

A. F. PINHEY, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bughelkhand.

CHAPTER VII.

BUNDELKHAND.

Administration Report of the Bundelkhand Agency for the year 1898-99.

I.—GENERAL.

Captain J. R. C. Colvin held charge of the Agency from the 1st April 1898 to the 25th March 1899, from which date up to the 31st March 1899, Lieutenant C. B. Thornhill was in temporary charge.

Charge of the Cantonment Magistrate's Office was held by the following Officers and for the dates mentioned :—

From 1st April to 2nd June 1898, by Lieutenant C. B. Thornhill.

„ 3rd of June to 2nd Oct. 1898, by „ C. E. Luard.

„ 3rd of Oct. 1898 to 31st Mar. 1899, by „ C. B. Thornhill.

2. During the year under report the rainfall amounted to 62·40 inches, and was considerably in excess of the average 48·8 inches. Though each State in the Agency received an ample rainfall, yet in no State have the crops been reported to be above the average. The *Kharif* crops on low-lying 'mar' land were somewhat damaged by excess of rain, and owing to the fall being deficient in September, the outturn of the *Rabi* crops has not been so good as was expected, and a considerable area has been put under gram which would otherwise have produced wheat.

Locusts were reported in different parts of the Agency during the year, but they did little or no damage.

3. During the month of November the Agent to the Governor-General visited Datia, when the Maharaja of Datia was invested with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India in a public darbar held for the purpose.

4. The Political Agent was on tour for one hundred and fifty-seven days in the year, and he visited the States of Datia, Panna, Charkhari, Ajaigarh, Bijawar, and the Jagirs of Tori Fatehpur, Lughasi, Garrauli, Alipura, and Gaurihar.

5. Captain Ewbank worked indefatigably during the year under report. As noted in Captain Colvin's letter No. 414-C., dated the 2nd December 1898.

* * * * *

"His completed plans up to date, exclusive of Alipura, Bihat and Tori Fatehpur, for which the figures are not yet worked out, will, when carried into effect, result in bringing a total of 39,596 bighas under cultivation, with a total estimated increase of yearly revenue, amounting to Rs 53,257, while the same works, if carried out at any time as relief works, would make provision for some 92,492 people for three months."

* * * * *

His deputation in the Agency was extended till the 30th June 1899, but in the meantime he was allowed to accept the appointment of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction at Chakrata and to leave the Agency before completing a programme of protective works for the outlying parganas of Buxwaho and Malara of the Panna State. It is to be regretted that these parganas have been left unprovided for, but Captain Colvin has left it on record that in his opinion there is no urgent necessity for any work in the Malara Pargana, it being the most fertile and the best watered of the parganas in Panna, whilst in respect to Buxwaho, situated as it is on a high plateau, it is doubtful whether a suitable site for a useful protective work could be found. Captain Ewbank will send in his final report and completed plans and estimates from Chakrata.

II.—POLITICAL REVIEW.

6. *Orchha*.—The adoption of Rao Raja Sawant Singh, the second son of the Maharaja of Orchha, by the Maharaja of Bijawar having been sanctioned by the Government of India, he has commenced living in Bijawar.

During the year the widow of His Highness the Maharaja Hamir Singh died.

The Darbar has not yet consented to adopt Government Currency, and little real progress seems to have been as yet made towards removing the Darbar's objections to the change.

7. *Datia*.—The Datia Darbar in a recent communication to the Political Agent seemed inclined to consent to the conversion of its present coinage into Government Currency.

8. *Panna*.—The succession of Madho Singh, the only son of His Highness the late Maharaja Lokpal Singh, was sanctioned by the Government of India subject to the submission of a budget to the Agency for two years and to the trial of all heinous offences by the Political Agent. His Highness the Maharaja Madho Singh was installed on the 7th June 1898, by the Political Agent. Subsequent to his installation, several reforms have been started in the Panna State. Foremost amongst these is a reorganization and redistribution of the Police Force of the State. This latter scheme has been zealously taken up by His Highness the Maharaja.

The Saugor-Katni Line in the Raipura Pargana was opened on 1st January 1899.

9. *Charkhari*.—The Chief was married, in May 1898, to the daughter of Diwan Debi Singh, a Jagirdar in Datia.

10. *Ajaigarh*.—The loan borrowed by the Ajaigarh State from the Gwalior Darbar amounts to Rs 2,52,000; of this the State, in May 1898, repaid Rs 25,000.

Nazim Nounihal Singh, who was granted the title of "Rai Bahadur" by the British Government, died on 29th November 1898. His brother Baswa Singh has been appointed Nazim.

No improvement is reported in the finances and administration of the State.

11. *Bijawar*.—Sanction to the adoption of Rao Raja Sawant Singh, the second son of the Maharaja of Orchha, as heir to the *gadi* has been accorded by the Government of India. Sawant Singh has commenced to live in Bijawar.

12. *Baoni*.—The State continues to be managed under the supervision of the Agency.

13. *Sarila*.—A posthumous son was born to the widow of the late Raja Pahar Singh on 11th September 1898. The young Raja's succession to the Sarila Chieftainship has been sanctioned by the Government of India. The arrangement made for the administration of the State under the supervision of the Political Agent has been fully reported.

14. *Dhuriwai*.—At the wish expressed by the Jagirdar, on the ground that he was unable to satisfactorily control his co-sharers, and in order to secure the regular repayment of the Gwalior loan, the Jagir has been brought under the management of the Political Agent. A scheme has been drawn up for the management, and the allotment of suitable money allowances to the Jagirdar and sharers is now receiving attention. Final arrangements will be reported in due course.

15. *Lughasi*.—During the year the wife of the Jagirdar died.

16. *Gaurihar*.—During the year the Jagirdar's daughter was married to the son of the Jagirdar of Paldeo (Baghelkhand).

17. *Garranli*.—The Manager of this Jagir, Pandit Damodar Dass, committed suicide on the 9th of June 1898. The mother of the Jagirdar has been allowed, subject to the submission of a budget to the Agency, to carry on the management of the Jagir with the assistance of her Vakil, Iqbal Bahadur. The first instalment of Rs 1,875 in repayment of the Gwalior loan was paid in May.

1898; the Jagirdar has managed to pay into the Agency a further sum of R4,500 towards the repayment of the loan. Steps will be taken to train the young Jagirdar to the administration of his estate. He is now a boy of about sixteen years of age.

18. *Political Pensioners.*—The pension enjoyed by Kunwar Nauratan Gir, Political Pensioner, who died last year, lapsed to Government. The Government of India have, however, as a special act of grace, been pleased to sanction the re-grant to Sheo Dayal Gir, the grandson of the deceased pensioner, of half the deceased's pension for his life only.

III.—TRADE.

19. No trade statistics are received in the Agency. It is satisfactory to note that, as mentioned under head VIII of this report, the proposed construction of light feeder lines in several States of the Agency is receiving attention, as expansion of trade must result by their construction.

IV.—JUDICIAL.

20. *Vide Appendices A, B.*

The rules regarding reciprocity in interstatal extradition of criminals appear to have worked satisfactorily. There has been only one case in which the Gwalior Darbar demanded R107-1-8 on account of feeding charges of prisoners arrested by it at the request of the Datia Darbar and not taken over by the latter within two months. The demand has been paid by the Datia Darbar.

V.—POLICE.

21. Details will be found in statement D appended to this report.

Orders regarding the incorporation of the Nowgong Agency and Cantonment police in a general Police force for Central India are still awaited.

VI.—EDUCATION.

22. The amalgamation of the Rajkumar College here with the Daly College at Indore was sanctioned by the Government of India, and the Rajkumar College here was, therefore, closed from the 1st of August 1898. The establishment borne on the College rolls were given gratuities under the Civil Service Regulations.

A proposal was submitted that the Principal's house be sold for R3,500 to the American Mission in Nowgong, while the remainder of the College buildings be purchased by Government for R8,500 for the purposes of an office for the Agency, the present accommodation for the office being quite inadequate. The sale of the Principal's house to the American Mission has been sanctioned, but the sale and transfer of the building has not yet been effected. Orders regarding the disposal of the remaining buildings are awaited.

VII.—DAKAITI.

23. The number of dakaitis reported during the year was 5 against 29 committed during the last year. They have been divided between the States as shown below:—

NOTE.—With reference to the figures given in Captain Colvin's report No. 49-I., dated the 23rd March 1899, it may be noted that eight dakaitis occurred between the 1st January 1899 and 31st March 1899, and these dakaitis do not, therefore, find mention in this report.

Chhatarpur	.	.	.	.	.	1
Bijawar	.	.	.	.	.	3
Datia	-	.	.	.	.	1

Chhatarpur.—The only dakaiti committed in this State during the year was on the high road between Chhatarpur and Panna near the Karri village on 25th May 1898. The Silawat and Khadwan (Bijawar) dakaitis were com-

mitted on 27th May 1898, and it is almost certain that these three dákaitis were committed by one and the same gang of Kanjars. The Karri dákaiti was committed in the dark and the complainant failed to identify any of the men arrested. Seven persons were concerned in the dákaiti, and they are still at large. The property stolen in this case was R28-7-3, of which nothing has been recovered.

Bijawar.—Two dákaitis were committed near the villages of Silawat and Khadwan by Kanjars. The Inspector, Thagi and Dákaiti Department, arrested the gang, who were all convicted. The third dákaiti was committed at Angore by Kanjars and Nats. The Darbar Police and the Thagi and Dákaiti Department arrested four Nats, but at their trial all four were acquitted for want of sufficient evidence against them. In these three dákaitis there were 19 persons concerned, 13 were arrested, of whom 9 have been convicted and 4 discharged; 6 are at large. The property looted was worth R98-1-0, out of which R1-5-0 has been recovered.

Datia.—A dákaiti was committed at Lamauch. Nine men were concerned in the dákaiti, of whom five have been arrested. All five were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. This dákaiti was worked out with the assistance of the Thagi and Dákaiti Department. The property looted amounted to R70, of which one sword and one gun valued at R17 were recovered.

VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

24. Amongst nine projects "now recommended for construction by, or on the direct or indirect responsibility of, Government," which were included in the Public Works Minister's memorandum, dated the 19th March 1898, which formed a supplement to the Budget of 1898, the line from Harpalpur to Nowgong was included as "still under consideration." This official recognition of the scheme may be taken as an advance in the desired direction.

Correspondence took place in connection with the Tikamgarh-Lalitpur line. The Agent of the Indian Midland Railway, as far back as June 1897, expressed an opinion that the line is likely to pay. It was hoped that a canvasser was to be deputed during the year 1898 to report on the line, but eventually he was not sent.

During the year a tour was made by the Agent of the Indian Midland Railway in parts of the Panna State, with a view to examining the country in connection with projects for laying down three 2-foot gauge light feeder lines:—

I. Damoh on the Saugor-Katni line to Panna,

II. Atarra on the Indian Midland Railway *via* Bisramganj to Panna,

III. Panna to Harpalpur.

Statistics of the traffic on routes (I) and (II), as well as on routes—

IV. Chhatarpur to Panna *via* Rajgarh,

V. Ajaigarh to Atarra,

VI. Ajaigarh to Panna,

were furnished by the Agency to the Indian Midland Railway.

It is hoped that these preliminary inquiries may result in something being done to open up the Panna and Bijawar States by light feeder railways, with a view to expanding a trade in iron, stone, and timber, as noted by Captain Colvin under the head 'Trade' in last year's annual report.

The Charkhari State has, during the year under report, constructed eight masonry culverts on the Mahoba-Lauri to Chandla road, and only three miles of this road in Charkhari territory remain to be completed. The Chhatarpur State has collected metal on the same road within its territory.

The Lauri-Mahoba road has been repaired and maintained by both States.

A Telegraph Office was opened at Charkhari during the year.

A proposal to connect Nowgong with Panna and Ajaigarh by Telegraph line, either *via* Chhatarpur or *via* Sutna and Nagode, has been under consideration, but nothing definite has as yet resulted from the correspondence.

IX.—BOUNDARY.

25. There has been no Boundary Officer during the year in the Agency. The dispute between the village of Dangri (Jhansi) and Math Rampura (Orchha) was taken up by the Political Agent himself during his cold weather tour. The following two cases await settlement by a Boundary Settlement Officer :—

(1)	<u>Chhairawal</u>	<u>versus</u>	<u>Bohgaon</u>
	<u>Hamirpur</u>		<u>Charkhari</u>
(2)	<u>Simraho</u>	<u>versus</u>	<u>Kumurra</u>
	<u>Jhansi</u>		<u>Orchha</u>

X.—MEDICAL.

26. The Office of the Agency Surgeon has been held during the past year by the Officers and for the periods stated :—

Captain C. M. Mathew, I.M.S., from 1st April to 8th September 1898.
 „ D. P. Barter, R.A.M.C. „ 9th Sept. to 31st October „
 Colonel P. F. O'Connor, I.M.S. „ 1st Nov. 1898 to 31st March 1899.

With reference to Captain Colvin's remarks in last year's report, it may be noted, with satisfaction, that in April 1899, sanction was received to the appointment of an Agency Surgeon for Bundelkhand.

The average daily attendance of out-patients at the Charitable Dispensary was 42·52 against 45·92 last year.

No cholera has been reported from any parts of the Agency.

XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

27. During the month of September 1898, the head-quarters of the Agency were visited by a gang of Mekranis or Baluchis, some members of whom, shortly after their arrival, were arrested for being in possession of, and issuing, counterfeit coin in the Nowgong Bazar. They were tried and convicted and sentenced by the Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, for an offence under section 239 or 417 of the Indian Penal Code. On appeal the convictions were upheld by the Sessions Judge, Nowgong. Five men of the gang also were called upon under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, to furnish security for good behaviour, and on their failure to do so, they were sentenced to simple imprisonment for one year or until such time as they should furnish the security demanded, but eventually they were released and allowed to leave the Agency with their families. The rest of the gang consisting of 5 men, 16 women, 18 boys, and 6 girls were deported from the Agency to the Jhansi frontier on the 21st March 1899, notice of the route and particulars of the gang being sent to the Collector at Jhansi.

28. The work of the Meteorological Department at Nowgong, prior to the closing of the Rajkumar College, was carried out, under the supervision of the Principal of the College, by the Librarian, who was paid in addition to his pay a monthly allowance of Rs 5 from the College Funds. On the closing of the College, the Government of India sanctioned the entertainment of a third class observer on Rs 10 per mensem.

29. The usual appendices are herewith attached.

BUNDELKHAND AGENCY,
NOWGONG, C. I.; }
The 25th April 1899. }

C. H. PRITCHARD, Captain,
Political Agent in Bundelkhand.

PART III.

DEPARTMENTAL.

CHAPTER VIII.

Administration Report of the Public Works Department in the Central India Agency for the year 1898-99.

CIVIL WORKS—IMPERIAL.

Revenue.—The realization of the year, as far as is known at present, was R10,905 against the budget and revised estimates of R10,300 and R10,000, respectively. The actual of the year 1897-98 was R10,517.

2. Expenditure.—The following statement shows the original budget estimate of Imperial grant, revised estimate, and approximate outlay as far as is known at present. The supplementary accounts for March 1899, when received, may cause some alterations in the figures:—

	Budget Estimate, 1898-99.	Revised Estimate or final grant.	Approximate expenditure.
	R	R	R
Expenditure in India	3,20,000	3,48,000	3,49,884
,, in England	3,000	3,000	
Loss by Exchange	1,600	1,000	4,837
TOTAL	3,24,600	3,47,000	3,54,721

The expenditure in India was distributed under the following sub-heads. The figures are approximate only and are liable to be altered when finally audited:—

	R
Civil buildings, works and repairs	82,794
Communications ditto	1,70,360
Establishment	93,054
Tools and plant	3,863
Suspense	—187
TOTAL	3,49,884

Besides the above, the following expenditure was also incurred during the year:—

	R
Contribution from Native States	8,059
Ditto Local Funds	29,895
Ditto Civil Budget	3,043

3. The following were the most important works completed or undertaken during the year under review.

CIVIL BUILDINGS—MAJOR WORKS.

(I) *Administration*.—Alterations were made to the upper verandah of the Indore Residency porch at a cost of R7,018 against the estimated amount of R6,329.

(IIa) *Political Agency*.—A house was purchased for the Political Agent in Malwa for his residence and office; and furniture has been provided for the public reception rooms. The total expenditure was R25,981 against the estimated cost of R25,976.

(b) *Political Agent's Office at Sehore*.—The Girls' School at Sehore was purchased and adapted as an office. A new building was also erected adjoining it to give further accommodation for the Office of the Political Agent, Bhopal. The total expenditure was R11,680 as compared with the estimated cost of R11,487.

III.—*Treasury Building*.—The terraced roof of the Indore Treasury has been renewed and improved at a cost of R2,883 against the estimated cost of R2,904.

MINOR WORKS.

Administration.—Servants' latrines on the separation system were constructed during the year to the administrative buildings at Indore. The expenditure is R559 against the estimated cost of R541.

Political Agencies.—Agency Office building, Sirdarpur. Additions and alterations were carried out at a cost of R1,879. The sanctioned amount of the estimate was R1,880.

Agency Chaprasis' lines at Sirdarpur.—Improvements were made at a total expenditure of R535 against the sanctioned estimate of R531.

Agency Building, Nowgong.—A thatched roof was placed over the present tiled roof of the Agency House at Nowgong at a cost of R817. The massive masonry pillars obstructing light and air from the west verandah of the Agency house were replaced by old iron rails at a cost of R1,200.

A new servants' latrine was constructed in the compound of the above building at a cost of R201.

POST OFFICES.

Indore Railway Station Post Office.—A quarter for the Sub-Postmaster was constructed. The work has been carried out by the Railway authorities. The amount of the estimate is R623.

JAILS.

Nowgong Jail.—A verandah about 200×12 feet to serve as a workshed, etc., for prisoners has been built around ward No. 1. The roofing of the verandah has not yet been finished for want of good timber. It will be completed in April 1899. The estimated cost is R1,791, out of which R1,512 have been spent during the year.

New iron gratings and grated doors were made for the under-trial ward No. 13 and female ward No. 10 in the Nowgong Jail at a cost of R390.

Sehore Jail.—Iron gates were provided for the Agency Jail at a cost of R558, as compared with the estimated cost of R565.

CHURCHES.

SAINT ANNE'S CHURCH.

Indore.—New ceilings were fixed in the central aisle and chancel. The expenditure was R723, against the sanctioned amount of R711.

PUBLIC WORKS BUILDINGS.

Executive Engineer's Office and compound.—Wire fencing at a cost of R558 was provided round the compound of Executive Engineer's Office and residence. The amount of the estimate was R583.

COMMUNICATIONS—MAJOR WORKS.

Bhorar bridge on the Nowgong-Jhansi Road.—This work, which was in progress in the previous year, was completed and opened for traffic on the 1st February 1899. The bridge is 283 feet long and consists of 4 spans each of 30 feet clear, covered by rolled steel beams and wrought iron plates and on 8 spans of brick arches, each 15 feet. The bridge has a level roadway and is very satisfactory.

Causeways.—Causeways across the Dhip and Gobis rivers in 74th and 92nd miles of Agra-Bombay Road, south of Mhow, were constructed at a cost of Rs.908 and Rs.182, respectively, against the estimated cost of Rs.4,489 and Rs.218.

Kohari Causeway.—An estimate, amounting to Rs.2,910, was sanctioned for extending this causeway. Materials to the extent of Rs.1,000 have been collected during the year, and the work will be put in hand in April 1899.

MINOR WORKS.

A paved causeway was constructed across Mulhar Bag Nalla in 94th mile, Agra-Bombay Road, Mhow, to Bhoregarh. The total expenditure was Rs.701 against the estimated cost of Rs.797.

Stone parapets were provided on some of the bridges and culverts on Indore and Mhow Road at a cost of Rs.640 against Rs.629 of the sanctioned estimate.

A culvert of 8 feet span was constructed over a nulla on the Jhansi side approach road to the new Bhorar Bridge at a cost of Rs.1,176.

REPAIRS, IMPERIAL.

All the buildings and roads in charge of this Department were maintained in good order.

Of the works executed from Local Funds, the following were the principal ones.

OPIUM-CESS COLLECTIONS.

BUILDINGS.

A corrugated iron verandah on the north and east side of the weighment room of the opium godown at Indore was provided at a cost of Rs.803 against the estimated cost of Rs.804.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Kulhar-Pathari Road.—This work was in progress in the preceding year. It is estimated to cost Rs.21,872, exclusive of establishment and tools and plant charges. A sum of Rs.4,854 was spent during the year. The road is practically complete.

ABKARI COLLECTIONS.

Jhabua-Meghnagar Road.—The old alignment of this road has been changed and re-surveyed, and a revised estimate is under consideration. An outlay of Rs.783 only was incurred during the year.

INDORE CHARITABLE HOSPITAL.

A sum of Rs.9,000 was made over to the Residency Surgeon, Indore, from Abkari collections for expenditure on improvements to this building.

TOLL COLLECTIONS.

No new work was carried out with the exception of the ordinary establishment and maintenance of the Khalghat Ferry at the Nerbudda River and annual repairs to Khalghat-Dharampuri Road.

REPAIRS.

All buildings and roads of the Local Funds have been kept in good order to the extent of funds available.

ESTABLISHMENT.

There were no changes in the Engineer Establishment during the year. The usual statements of roads are attached.

D. JOSCELYNE, C.E.,

*Secretary to the Agents to the Govr.-Genl. in the
P. W. Dept., Rajputana and Central India.*

CHAPTER IX.

OPIUM.

During the year under report 27,498½ chests of opium passed the scales in Malwa against 18,664½ chests during 1897-98, or an increase of 8,834 chests.

The heaviest export took place during the months of July to October 1898, and was probably attributable to a partial failure of the opium crop in China. The trade, however, seems to be steadily reviving, and the exports show a tendency to return to the level at which they stood before the great decline of 1896-97 and 1897-98.

Mr. Hastings' continued deputation at Indore was sanctioned by the Government of India with a view to purchasing a reserve of Hali rupees, preparatory to the purchase of 3,943 maunds of crude opium, equivalent to 3,009³¹₄₀ maunds at 90 degrees consistency. Owing to the continued fall in the price of the drug in Malwa, the high consistency of the opium purchased, and the early formation of the Hali reserve, a saving of R51,212-5-4 was effected as compared with the cost of the operations last season. There was also a marked improvement in the general quality of the drug purchased.

The total number of chests exported during the year was :—

Imperial.

Chests	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	27,498½
Duty, at R500 per chest	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	R1,87,49,250

Provincial.

Chests	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	1,804
Duty, at R700 per chest	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	R9,12,800
Chests	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	182 free of Pass duty.

The figures for the preceding year (1897-98) being :—

Imperial.

Chests	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	18,664½
Duty, at R600 and R500 per chest	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	R1,03,64,450

Provincial.

Chests	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	1,219½
Duty, at R700 per chest	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	R8,58,650
Chests	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	206½ free of Pass duty.

II.—STOCKS AND OUTTURN.

The stock in hand is estimated at about 37,000 chests and the outturn of the season 1898-99 at about 25,000 chests.

III.—RETURNS.

The annexed Statements I to IV contain information regarding the prices of opium, the exports from Malwa, and the revenue collections.

CHAPTER X.

JUDICIAL.

I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

During the year under report 2,390 suits were filed in British Courts in the Central India Agency against 2,626 in the previous year. Of these, 1,423 were Small Cause Court suits.

At the close of the year there were 297 suits pending against 308 in the previous year.

The value of the suits disposed of during the year 1898-99 amounted to R2,55,396-2-0, or R55,328-14-9 more than the total value of the suits disposed of during the year 1897-98.

Decrees numbering 2,161 and valued at R2,32,328-9-5 were executed during the year under report against 1,979 decrees valued at R2,33,827-5-4 executed during the previous year.

The average duration of regular suits was 26·49 against 33·60 days in 1897-98.

The average time taken to dispose of Small Cause Court suits was 19·11 against 19·70 in the previous year.

The average costs of regular suits and execution of decrees have increased from R8-14-1 and R1-3-3 to R11-15-4 and R1-12-10, respectively.

The average cost of Small Cause Court suits has increased from R5-8-5 in 1897-98 to R5-15-3 in the present year.

The average time taken during 1898-99 in executing decrees is 15·84 days against 14·28 days in the previous year.

II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The total number of criminal cases instituted during the year 1898-99 was 2,800 against 2,959 cases instituted during the previous year. Of these, 921 related to breaches of Cantonment Regulations as compared with 1,225 in the previous year.

The average duration of cases has decreased from 5·22 in the previous year to 3·66 in the year under report.

In all 2,803 cases were tried and disposed of during the year 1898-99, leaving 22 cases to be tried at the close of the year.

III.—POLICE.

The total number of British Police maintained during the year in the Central India Agency was 5 mounted and 516 foot, at an annual cost of R56,114-0-3.

IV.—JAILS.

Buildings.—The usual annual repairs to the buildings have been executed by the Public Works Department. They are all in good order.

Conduct of Jail Officials.—The conduct of the jail officials has been satisfactory.

Health of Prisoners.—The general health of prisoners has been satisfactory. The total number of prisoners treated in the jail hospital as in-door patients was 1,200, of whom 5 died. One of these deaths was an accidental one.

Food.—Food of good quality has been supplied.

Clothing.—Sufficient and suitable clothing has been supplied to the prisoners.

Employment of Prisoners.—With the exception of the life-convicts and those sentenced to more than ten years' imprisonment, almost all the prisoners are sent out to work in gardens. On the whole, the conduct of the prisoners has been good and they behaved fairly well.

Escapes.—On the 27th July 1898, one convict attempted to escape while working in the Residency vegetable garden; but was re-captured the same day.

Manufactures.—The outturn of articles manufactured in the jail was R2,810-7-11. A commission of R10 per cent. on the net cash profits of the manufactured articles is granted to the jail employés as usual.

Expenditure.—The entire expenditure during the year, under all heads, has not increased the budget allotment.

The state of Jail Garden.—Convict labour was employed in the jail garden. It did not supply sufficient vegetables for the requirements of the jail owing to scarcity of water. There is no well in the garden.

General Observations.—The state of the jail has been satisfactory throughout the year. Discipline has been well maintained.

V.—REGISTRATION.

Three hundred and thirty-eight documents were registered during the year, and the amount of fees recovered was R1,242 against R1,657 in the previous year.

CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATION.

I.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

There are now in Central India four Colleges that prepare students for University examinations. These are the Holkar College and the Canadian Mission College at Indore, the Lashkar College at Gwalior, and the Madhava College at Ujjain. The first two are affiliated to the University of Calcutta, and the others to the University of Allahabad.

2. It would be interesting to know the number of students attending these Colleges and their success in the University examinations. There is reason to believe that a considerable number of them are natives of British districts.

3. Indore is a centre for the B. A. and F. A. Examinations of the University of Calcutta. This year these examinations have been held under the supervision of the Principal of the Canadian Mission College.

II.—HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION.

4. The High Schools in Central India (*i. e.*, the schools that teach up to the Entrance Standard) are:—Lashkar and Ujjain; four Schools at Indore (the Residency School and the Canadian Mission School in Residency limits, and the Indore English Madrasa and Military School in the city); two Schools at Mhow (the Zoroastrian School and the Canadian Mission School); Sehore; Jaora; Rutlam; Dhar; Dewas; Rewa; Sutna; Tikamgarh; Charkhari; Chhatarpur; Nowgong; Datia; Panna; and Barwani.

5. Some of these schools prepared for the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta, others for that of the University of Allahabad. Candidates for the Allahabad course appear at various centres in British India, as Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, and Ajmere, and of such candidates no record is available. Candidates for the Calcutta course are examined at Indore under the supervision of the Principal of the Daly College. The candidates who appeared in March 1899 were as under:—

Indore English Madrasa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27
Canadian Mission (Indore)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Indore Military High School	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Residency School, Indore	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Canadian Mission (Mhow)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
High School, Dewas	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
,, Sehore	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
,, Dhar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Mhow Zoroastrian High School	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
Central College, Rutlam	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
High School, Barwani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4

The results of the examination have not yet been declared.

III.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

6. The progress of Secondary Education in Central India may very fairly be gauged by the results of the Central India Schools examinations, which are intended to test the Second and Third Classes of High Schools, *i. e.*, the two classes next to the highest or Entrance Class. The results for the year are as under :—

		MIDDLE CLASS.		JUNIOR CLASS.	
		Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.
Lashkar	.	17	10	30	20
Ujjain	.	6	6	10	6
Rutlam	.	10	6	7	6
Jaora	.	5	2	5	3
Indore	.	10	8	6	5
Sehore	.	11	7	10	9
Mhow	.	9	7	9	7
Dhar	.	8	6	9	7
Dewas	.	7	4	6	6
Rewa	.	7	3	13	6
Sutna	.	6	2	6	3
Guna	.	3	...	...	...
Barwani	.	1	1	5	1
Shajapur	.	1	...	8	2
Gohad	.	1	...	1	...
Neemuch (City)	.	...	...	1	1
,, (Cantonment)	.	...	...	6	3
Agar (State)	.	...	...	3	2
Mandsaur	.	...	...	6	1
Mungaoli	.	...	...	2	2
Bhandair	.	...	...	3	3
Bhind	.	...	...	2	1
Bhilsa	.	...	...	2	...
Joura (Alapur)	.	...	...	5	1
Bajrangarh	.	...	...	3	
Tikamgarh	.	...	...	1	1

7. Scholarships are awarded according to the results of these examinations. These are contributed as under :—

	<i>R</i>
Indore Darbar	120
Dhar	120
Dewas . . (Junior Branch)	120
Rutlam	100
Jaora	96
Dewas . . (Senior Branch)	96
Rewa	60

A scholarship of R120 a year, which used to be given by the Gwalior Darbar, has been withdrawn for the year under report.

IV.—DALY COLLEGE.

8. The students now attending the College are: the Raja of Dhar, the Nawab of Jaora, the Raja of Narsingarh, the Ranas of Barwani and Ali Rajpur, the Thakurs of Bagli, Bhatkheri, Dotria and Tori; and also Bapu Ram Singh of Kachhi Baroda, Sahebzada Khan Zaman Khan of Jaora, Kumar Jagannath Singh of Rajgarh, Shrimant Ganpat Rao Kibé, Dada Ramchandra Rao Ghatgay of Dewas, and Bapu Ram Singh of Narsingarh.

Pandit Shri Kishan has, as in previous years, given valuable assistance in the management of the College.

V.—RESIDENCY SCHOOL, INDORE.

9. The Residency School continues to be satisfactorily managed under the Headmaster, Mr. Shiv Baksh. The number now on the roll is 245, and the monthly fee-receipts average R94.8.

R. H. GUNION,

Principal, Daly College.

CHAPTER XII.

POST OFFICES.

POSTAL DEVELOPMENT.

Extensions in Rajputana.—The following experimental post offices became self-supporting during the year and were made permanent, *viz.*, Siana (Sirohee), Mori Railway Station and Gachhipura (Marwar) and Bhurtpur Agency. The district post office at Gobindgarh (Ajmere District) also became self-supporting and was taken over by the Imperial Post. With the district post funds thus released, a new district post office was opened at Barakhera (Merwara District). For convenience of administration, the Kotkasim Office, situated in Jaipur State, was transferred from the Punjab to this circle. The branch offices at Kotputli (Khetri), Pali (Marwar) and Partabgarh, as also the new post office at the Bhurtpur Agency, which was originally started as a branch office, were raised in status to sub-offices. New offices were also opened at Jonesganj (Ajmere), Rol and Digana (Marwar), and Surpura (Bikanir). They were still under experiment at the close of the year. The branch office at the Bhurtpur Railway Station was closed in connection with the opening of the new office at the Bhurtpur Agency, and the office at Kathoti was removed to the neighbouring village Bari-khatu (Marwar).

2. *Extensions in Central India.*—The experimental offices at Bagli (Bagli Chiefship), Padhana and Ringnode (Dewas) were made permanent during the year. The office at Tirla (Nimkhera), which had been closed as non-self-supporting, was re-opened permanently under State guarantee. At the close of the year experimental offices were open at Rajgarh (Burwani), Bamnia (Rutlam), and Hatpiplia (Bagli); and arrangements had been concluded to open an experimental office at Chhapihera (Narsingarh), with effect from the 1st April 1899. Initiative measures were also taken towards opening post offices, under State guarantee, at Racti and Bangrod (Sailana).

The year's work in respect of new post offices was, therefore, as follows:—

PERMANENT OFFICES.

	No.
Newly opened	9
Transferred from Punjab	1
	<u>1</u>
	TOTAL
	10
Deduct Number closed	1
	<u>1</u>
Permanent net increase	9
	<u>9</u>

EXPERIMENTAL OFFICES.

Existing at close of the year	7
Projected for ensuing year	3
	<u>3</u>

EXPERIMENTAL TOTAL . 10

3. *Appendix I, Post Offices and Letter-boxes.*—Appendix No. I to this review shows only the post offices and letter-boxes which were on a permanent footing at the end of the year. It gives net increases of 9 offices and 21 letter-boxes. The increases in the previous year were 13 offices and 3 letter-boxes.

4. *Appendix II, Mail lines.*—This appendix gives a net increase, at the close of the year, of 54 miles in the distance over which mails were carried by various agencies—railways, camels, tongas and runners. There was an increase of 8 miles in railway agency, due to the transfer of the Kotkasim Office from the Punjab to this circle. The increase in runners' mileage was 69 miles, due to (i) the transfer of the Kotkasim Office to Rajputana, 7 miles; (ii) opening of new lines, Chandarun to Jael, 24 miles, Kalundari to Siana, 12 miles, Jaora to Ringnode, 7 miles, and Akbarpur to Bagli, 19 miles; but against these increases, there was a decrease of 81 miles in runners' lines, due to (i) the introduction of a mail tonga service between Nusseerabad and Deoli, 58 miles; (ii) the closing of the line Kolia to Jael, 21 miles; and (iii) an

error of two miles excess which occurred in the preparation of Appendix II to previous reviews and which has now been rectified.

The Nusseerabad-Deoli mail tonga service has supplied a long-desired want. It has been the means of expediting the letter mails by some three hours and the parcel mails by more than one day between Nusseerabad and Deoli; and this advantage is shared by the important cities beyond Deoli, *viz.*, Tonk, Bundi, Kotah, and Jhalrapatan. It also affords rapid means of locomotion to travellers. There was, however, some difficulty with the contractor, who, though he fully maintained the contract rate of speed for the mails, overworked the ponies and overloaded the tongas. This resulted in the animals getting galled and out of condition.

The experiment alluded to in the previous year's review, of transmitting the Imperial mails between Jodhpur, Phalodi and Sankra by the escort camel sowars, for which the Post Office pays the Marwar Darbar a sum equivalent to the cost of the mail camel sowars, who have been abolished, was tried for six months during the year, and proved entirely satisfactory and was confirmed. The success of this measure—the first of its kind in the annals of the Imperial Post Office—was so marked, by increased speed and regularity of the mail service, that similar measures have been proposed as part of a scheme for the introduction of Postal Unity in the State of Bikanir; and it is hoped that the precedent now established may be adopted elsewhere to the mutual advantage of the States and of the Post Office.

5. Postal Unity.—Efforts were steadily maintained during the year, in view of the substitution of the Imperial Post for the Raj Dâk services, which, at the best, very imperfectly meet the necessities of the people. It was hoped that Postal Unity would have been established in the new State of Jhallawar during the year; but the installation of the new Chief took place so late in the year, that it was found impossible to settle details and introduce the measure before the 31st March. The Kotah Darbar, who, as stated in last year's review, had conceded the opening of more Imperial Offices in the State, have now taken into serious consideration the adoption of complete unification of posts. During the year, at the personal desire of His Highness the Maharaja, I drew up a scheme (alluded to in the preceding paragraph) for Postal Unity for Bikanir; but negotiations had not been concluded by the 31st March. The question of extension of the Imperial Post throughout the Dhar State was taken up; and there is reason to hope that Postal Unity will be adopted by the Kishengarh Darbar, who recognise the need for more post offices in the State, and also the superiority of the Imperial Post to any indigenous Dâk system. In the State of Jaipur, the policy of objection to postal extensions has remained unchanged; and there has been no improvement in the Ulwar Raj Dâk in its connection with the Imperial Post.

6. Appendix III, Enumeration of Articles "delivered."—Appendix III shows for five years, *viz.*, 1894-95 to 1898-99, the enumeration of letters, post-cards, newspapers and packets, parcels—ordinary, value-payable, and insured—and of money orders issued and paid, that were sent out for delivery through post offices in the circle. A comparison of the figures of the first with the last of these five years shows large increases under all heads; and this is, no doubt, due in a great measure to the increased postal facilities afforded to the public by the opening of many new post offices and letter-boxes during the period concerned.

Comparing the figures for the year under review with those of the preceding year,—*vide* statement below—there was an increase of 3·8 per cent. in letters and 2 per cent. in parcels sent out for delivery:—

Year.	Letter mail.	Parcel mail.
1897-98 :		
1898-99 :	1,32,88,726 1,38,18,221	1,58,018 1,61,251
Increases	5,29,495	3,233

An analysis of the details given in the appendix for the last two years shows that, while there was an increase of 4·7 per cent. in ordinary and value-payable parcels, there was a decrease of 8 per cent. in insured parcels. The increase in 1897-98 was, however, abnormal, owing to large imports of silver and influx of population from plague-stricken localities, which led the immigrants to transmit their valuables by post, under the insurance system for safety. There was a decrease of 4·1 per cent. in newspapers and packets, which is attributed to the abolition, during the year, of the privileged publication system, under which many trade circulars and price lists, periodically published, were allowed the one-fourth anna rate of postage. Such articles were excluded from the cheap postage by the introduction of the registered newspaper system, which has superseded the old privileged publication system.

The numbers and amounts of money orders issued and paid during the two years are contrasted below:—

Year.	Number of money orders issued.	Amount of money orders issued.	Number of money orders paid.	Amount of money orders paid.
	No.	R	No.	R
1897-98	2,77,022	76,11,774	1,74,797	63,07,766
1898-99	2,86,035	76,98,008	1,85,604	70,46,600
Difference	+ 9,013	+ 86,234	+ 10,807	+ 7,38,834

The issues increased by 3·2 per cent. in number and by 1·1 in amount, while the payments increased by 6·1 in number and by 11·7 in amount. The average value of a money order issued fell from R27·8·9 in 1897-98 to R26·14·7 in 1898-99; while the average value of a money order paid rose from R36·1·4 in 1897-98 to R37·15·5 in 1898-99.

7. *Appendix III-A, Insured articles and ordinary parcels "posted."*—Appendix III-A affords statistics of the insured and value-payable articles and ordinary parcels *posted* in the circle during the year under review. It shows the following increases:—

	Per cent.
Insured articles	14·5
Value of insured articles	23·34
Value-payable articles	25·07
Amount specified for recovery	24·8
Ordinary parcels registered	4·7
Ditto unregistered	9·2

As compared with the statistics of the previous year, there were large increases under all items, except ordinary registered parcels, and that was to be anticipated as the cheaper system of unregistered parcels (in which there was an increase of over 6 per cent.) became more widely appreciated and resorted to by the public. The value of insured articles posted rose to some R55 lakhs against some R44 lakhs in the preceding year.

SAVINGS BANKS.

8. The following statement shows the increase in the circle during the twelve months ending the 31st December 1898, in the number of Savings Bank accounts open and the total deposit balance:—

	Number of Savings Bank accounts open.	Amount of deposit balance.
Quarter ending 31st March 1898	11,809	R 19,16,275
Ditto 31st December 1898	12,069	19,77,588
Increase during the 12 months	260	61,313

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

9. Appendix IV shows that no case of highway robberies of mails occurred during the year, and that there was only one case of attempt. The first three cases detailed in the appendix were pending at the close of the previous year. In case No. 1 (attempt on the parcel mail, Ujjain-Agar line, date 9th December 1897), the Agent to the Governor-General held that an attempt on the mail had been made. The culprits have not been traced. In case No. 2 (robbery of the parcel mail, Deoli-Nusseerabad line, date 16th December 1897), the robbers have not been apprehended and police enquiries have now been abandoned. In case No. 3 (robbery of R300 from the mail, Nagar-Deeg line, date 20th February 1898), Runner Manohar was suspected and prosecuted. He was convicted by the Lower Court, but acquitted, on appeal, by the Sessions Court at Bhurtpur.

Of the two cases of attempt at highway robbery, No. 4, which occurred on the Ujjain-Agar line, in Holkar territory, on date the 15th February 1898, was inadvertently omitted from last year's appendix. The runner and the escort sowar were attacked by three men, who pelted them with stones. There was no loss. The culprits have not been traced. Case No. 5 occurred on the Bag-Jhabua line, Jhabua State, on date the 19th April 1898. The runner, who was unescorted, was accosted by six Bhils, who, after feeling the bags, allowed him to pass on with the mail. During the year there were five allegations of attempts on the mails which, on enquiry, were found not to have been *bona fide* cases. The runners concerned were dealt with departmentally.

SALT REVENUE.

10. During the year under review, Abu Road Head Office and Pindwara Branch Office (Sirohi) were placed in the list of post offices authorised to receive indents from traders for the purchase of salt from the Government Salt Depots at Sambhar and Pachbadra. Only two sub-offices, Chitorgarh Railway Station and Ulvar, and three branch offices, Malhargarh, Rajgarh and Pindwara, received indents, which aggregated 109 in number, for 20,947½ maunds of salt, valued at R56,672-15-9. The following statement shows the transactions of the last two years:—

Year.	Number of indents.	Quantity of salt supplied.			Value of salt supplied.		
		Mds.	srs.	cbs.	R	a.	p.
1897-98	124	23,865	0	0	63,253	6	6
1898-99	109	20,947	20	0	56,672	15	9
Decrease	15	2,417	20	0	6,580	6	9

The Depot post offices at Sambhar and Pachbadra received from other post offices outside this circle 262 indents for 48,117 maunds 20 seers of salt, valued at R1,30,991, against 286 indents for 51,990 maunds, valued at R1,41,262, in the previous year. The decrease in the receipt of indents at post offices is attributed, in the main, to the introduction of a system whereby the Indian Midland Railway now receives indents for salt from traders without charge, whereas the post office charges 8 annas per cent.

QUININE.

11. The sale of quinine at post offices in the Rajputana Agency was continued during the year, and the measure was extended, with effect from the 1st May 1898, to those post offices situated in the Central India Agency which are under the jurisdiction of this circle. From the 1st January 1899, the post offices in Central India have been supplied with the drug direct by the Superintendent of the Aligarh Jail; and that arrangement has proved superior to the initiative plan of distribution through the Local Medical Department.

The following comparative statement of sales for 1897-98 and 1898-99 shows a net decrease of 11,209 five-grain powders, from which it is to be inferred that the year under review was healthier than the preceding year, when, owing to famine or scarcity, the poorer class fell ready victims to fever:—

Postal Divisions.	Sales, 1897-98.	Sales, 1898-99.	Increase or decrease.
Upper Rajputana	18,514	5,469	— 8,045
Lower ,	15,927	8,467	— 7,460
Meywar	11,215	7,401	— 3,814
Malwa	3,855	11,965	+ 8,110
Total—Net decrease .	44,511	38,302	— 11,209

The five-grain powders sold during the year under review represent nearly 24 lbs. of the drug, valued at R520-5-6, as against 44,511 powders, or over 35 lbs. valued at R733-8-0, sold in the previous year. The number of powders sold by village postmen amounted to 2,228.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

12. During the year the telegraph was extended to the following five post offices, *viz.*, Deeg and Kumber (Bhurtpur), Jhunjhnu and Mandawa (Jaipur), and Pachor (Narsingarh). Thus, there were 44 combined offices existing in the circle at the close of the year, as against 39 on 31st March 1898.

These 44 combined offices received 1,22,692 and sent 97,413 messages, which yielded a revenue to the Telegraph Department of R75,196, against 1,13,154 messages received and 88,000 messages sent, affording a revenue of R80,885 in the previous year. Thus, while the number of messages received increased by 9,538, and of those sent by 9,413, there was a diminution of revenue of R5,689. This is attributable to (i) the decrease of the more costly "Ordinary" messages, consequent on the system—introduced during the year under review—whereby "Deferred" telegrams are now delivered by messengers, instead of being posted and sent out with the mail delivery; and (ii) the value of telegraph reply passes, which was, in the past, included as part of the revenue, has now been excluded.

The expenditure incurred on Postal-Telegraph Establishments was in 1897-98 R14,219-1-0, and during 1898-99 R15,481-9-6.

The 130 receiving post offices in the circle,—at which telegrams are booked for the public and transmitted by post to the nearest telegraph office, for despatch by wire,—received 5,723 telegrams, representing a revenue of R4,684, as against 6,239 telegrams booked the previous year, representing a revenue of R5,539. As stated in last year's review, the extension of combined offices necessarily leads to the diminution of telegrams booked at receiving post office.

TOURS OF THE AGENTS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.

13. A post office was attached to the Camp of the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana during the winter tour. It was opened at Jaipur on the 16th January 1899 and closed at Udaipur on the 11th March 1899.

A camp post office also accompanied the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. It was opened at Narsingarh on the 17th November 1898 and closed at Mhow on the 2nd February 1899.

TEMPORARY POST OFFICES.

14. A temporary post office was opened at Ajmere, from the 19th to the 25th February 1899, for the convenience of the large camp of Railway Volunteers formed there for annual practice. There was no need for temporary post offices at Fairs, such as Jodhpur, Pushkar, etc., as such periodical gatherings were again held in abeyance, owing to the risk they involved of importing sickness.

THEFT BY POSTAL SERVANTS.

15. The following seven cases of theft and misappropriation by Postal servants occurred in the year under review: in the previous year there were five such cases. Phundun Lal, overseer of the Ujjain-Agar mail line, misappropriated R36, the pay of certain runners. He was convicted, under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, by the Political Agent, Malwa, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and fine of R100; or, in default, to further rigorous imprisonment for four months. Ladia, runner of the Pipar-Khimsar line, when leaving the Asop Post Office with the mails, wilfully failed, as he passed through the village, to call for the escort sowar to accompany him; and when he had proceeded some distance on the line, he opened the Asop Office bag and abstracted R100, which he hid and afterwards gave up. He was convicted, under section 408 of the Indian Penal Code, by the Court of Vakils, Marwar, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one-and-a-half years. The sentence was confirmed by the Resident, Western Rajputana States. Sadhu Ram, Postman, Begun, temporarily misappropriated R7, the amount recovered on a value-payable packet delivered by him. He made good the amount shortly afterwards, and absconded. His dismissal was ordered. Girwar Lal, while officiating as Branch Postmaster, Madar, misappropriated postage R2 recovered by him on unpaid covers delivered. He made good the amount, and was dismissed. Rahimuddin, Branch Postmaster, Jaswantpura, reported that he had received copper coin, instead of a remittance of R50 in rupees, sent to him in the mail bag from the Abu Sub-office. The enquiry failed to fix the theft on the Branch Postmaster, though it gave rise to some suspicion against him; he was, therefore, held liable to make good the loss, and was transferred to another office. The following cases were pending at the close of the year: (i) Sham Lal, 2nd clerk, Jodhpur Post Office, was suspected of misappropriating R5, the amount by which a money order was short paid; and (ii) Yeshwant Rao, Sub-Postmaster, Churu, failed to bring to credit certain Savings Bank deposits, amounting to R10-3-9.

FRAUDS IN CONNECTION WITH POSTAGE STAMPS.

16. Fifteen cases of fraud in connection with postage stamps were finally disposed of during the year. Of these, ten related to the misuse of service stamps for private correspondence. Legal convictions were obtained in five of the cases; in three the accused were discharged for want of evidence; and in the two remaining, the offenders could not be traced.

The other five cases related to the re-use of ordinary stamps. Legal convictions were obtained in two cases; in one case the accused was discharged; and in the two remaining they were acquitted.

In the previous year there were five cases of the misuse of service stamps and two of the re-use of private stamps.

FRAUD IN CONNECTION WITH THE VALUE-PAYABLE SYSTEM.

17. Two instances were brought to notice by the Minister of Kishengarh, in which attempt had been made to swindle His Highness the Maharaja by means of the value-payable post. The offender in one case was a clerk in the Nowlakha Post Office. The value of the articles sent—some worthless pamphlets—was recovered from the sender, and he was also punished by the

Postmaster-General of the Punjab. In the other case, a native of Gya sent some old, valueless magazines to His Highness. The sender is said to be of unsound mind. The Deputy Postmaster-General, Bihar, recovered the value from him; and placed the case in the hands of the District Magistrate, Gya.

A resident of Kotputli complained, that the sender of a value-payable article to his address, posted at Lahore, had cheated him by sending goods other than those he had ordered. The case was referred to the Punjab Circle, and the complainant was recommended to seek legal redress.

POST OFFICE BUILDINGS.

18. In Rajputana, during the year a new building, on rent, was constructed by the Railway Administration and occupied by the post office, at Erinpura Road, and at the close of the year other post office buildings were under construction, by similar agency, at Banner and Pindwara. At the latter place, His Highness the Maha Rao Raja of Sirohee kindly placed free accommodation for the post office at the disposal of the Department, until the new building is completed. The Bhurtpur Darbar were so good as to find free accommodation for the newly established post office at the Bhurtpur Agency. Owing to the good offices of the Kishengarh Darbar, preliminaries were settled for the construction of a new post office, on a site centrally situated, at the Capital. The Maha Rao Raja of Sikar, who is on all occasions most helpful to this Department, has consented to erect a new and much needed building for the combined Post and Telegraph Office at the important and rising town of Fatehpur. The Jhalrapatan City Post Office has been enlarged and adopted for the impending extension to it of the telegraph. Preliminaries were settled with the Bundi Darbar to enlarge the accommodation for the combined office at the Capital. The Thakur of Manduwa agreed to construct a building, on rent, for the combined office there. A firm of Bankers at Jhunjhnu are constructing a suitable house for the local combined office.

In Central India, the Narsingarh Darbar are building a house for the combined office at Pachor.

In many cases, post office buildings borne on the books of the Public Works Department were extended, or otherwise improved, during the year. In other cases, better accommodation for post offices has been secured at enhanced rent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

19. The year has been marked by the introduction of a new Post Office Act (No. VI of 1898) which came into effect from the 1st July, and by the following changes and concessions to the public. From the 1st October, the privileged publication system was abolished, and new rules introduced for the registration of *bond fide* newspapers. From the same date the Inland postage rates on letters were revised and reduced in respect of those above half a tola in weight. With effect from Christmas Day, 1898, the rates were reduced from $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas to 1 anna per half ounce on letters for the United Kingdom and certain British possessions. From the 1st January 1899, the conditions under which Inland postal articles may be insured were revised and simplified. The extension of the Postal Life Insurance system generally to servants of Government, which was introduced from February 1898, was, during the year under review, also extended to officers of Government whose services have been lent to Railway Administrations. The commission on money orders issued upon the post offices at Kathot, Erinpura, Ahor, Chanaud, Jalor and Tagatgarh, which, in the preceding year, had to be increased from 1 to 2 per cent. on account of the very heavy transactions and the difficulty and cost of financing, was again reduced at Kathoti with effect from the 1st July 1898, and at the other offices from the 1st March 1899. Owing to the expansion of postal business and consequent increase in their work and responsibilities, the salaries of the Postmasters at Mhow, Neemuch, Rutlam, Udaipur and Abu Road were materially enhanced. The growth of Postal-Telegraph work also led to increases in establishment, and in some cases of emoluments. The

general expansion of the circle within the last four years necessitated the strengthening of the clerical staff of my own office and of the Ajmere Dead Letter Office. Revisions of mail routes, establishments, etc., were worked out and sanctioned, in reference to the impending opening of the Guna-Bara and Balotra-Barmer Railway extensions early in the ensuing year.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

20. The statistics furnished with this review indicate a steady advancement in postal business. The relaxation of the strict economy imposed in the previous year opened the way for some useful measures of development. There were no cases of highway robbery of mails, and no very serious case of default by postal servants. Cordial relations continued to be generally maintained by the Department in its relations with various Darbars. With the exception of three months (July to October) when I was on leave, and Mr. W. T. VanSomeren, C.I.E., acted for me, the administration of the circle was in my hands; between us we spent 171 days of the year on tour. I have experienced a continuance of the kind assistance of the Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Central India, and of the Political Officers generally, which was so liberally extended to me in the past, and for which my best acknowledgments are due.

G. BARTON GROVES,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Rajputana.

CHAPTER XIII.

TELEGRAPH.

STATISTICS OF TELEGRAPH LINES AND OFFICES IN CENTRAL INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

Lines.

MILES OF LINE.				MILES OF WIRE.			
At the end of the previous year.	Added during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of the previous year.	Added during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
1,215·55	24	24	1,215·55	3,827	47	1·15	3,872·85

NOTE.—Eight miles of line and wire to Kadoura was not included in previous returns. The omission has now been rectified.

Offices.

NAMES OF OFFICES.	TELEGRAMS DISPOSED OF AND THEIR VALUE.				REMARKS.
	Sent.	Received.	Tansit.	Amount.	
<i>Departmental Offices.</i>					
Guna	3,800	3,564		2,990 1	Decrease of Revenue.
Indore	10,381	13,922	1,57,686	8,836 10	" "
Indore City	11,365	12,104	...	9,147 8	" "
Mhow	9,212	10,052	...	11,028 6	" "
Neemuch	6,347	6,674	5,871	5,281 7	" "
Ujjain	9,919	10,741	...	6,885 5	" "
<i>Post and Telegraph Offices.</i>					
Agar	1,726	1,870	...	1,558 4	Decrease of Revenue.
Bhilas	396	753		328 7	Increase of "
Binaura	1,084	1,352	2,624	738 10	Decrease of "
Bhopal	2,063	3,529	11,186	1,591 15	" "
Chatterpur	242	354	...	201 5	Opened on 2nd April 1898.
Charkhari	38	180	...	29 12	Opened on 17th January 1899.
Dewas	1,109	1,274	...	869 1	Decrease of Revenue.
Dhar	2,162	2,241	...	1,888 7	Increase of "
Gwalior Residency	1,542	2,020	...	1,357 8	Decrease of "
" Railway Station	5,015	5,306	1,622	5,298 1	Increase of "
Janak Tal	1,892	2,668	...	1,682 4	Decrease of "
Jaora	3,985	5,004	...	2,901 11	" "
Kadoura	135	169	...	116 9	This office was opened during 1897-98, but omitted to be shown in previous return.
Mandsaur	3,087	3,502	4,450	2,287 10	Decrease of Revenue.
Narsingarh	662	669	...	513 3	Opened on 25th July 1898.
Nowrangong	8,465	3,185	...	3,634 8	Decrease of Revenue.
Pachor	266	259	...	171 12	Opened on 4th August 1898.
Partabgarh	1,286	1,355	...	1,186 11	Decrease of Revenue.
Rewa	1,312	1,450	...	1,275 13	Increase of "
Rutlam	4,032	5,219	...	2,827 2	Decrease of "
Sarangpur	368	480	...	291 4	Increase of "
Sehore	1,448	1,650	1	1,329 11	Decrease of "
Shajapur	485	705	...	325 0	" "
Sipri	766	884	...	516 8	" "
Sirdarpur	1,258	1,491	...	1,067 14	" "
Sutna	1,980	1,934	3,914	1,549 13	" "

Telegraph Offices opened and closed.

Opened.	Closed.
4	Nil.

H. C. A. GOODALL,
Superintendent of Telegraphs,
Rajputana Division.

CHAPTER XIV.

MEDICAL.

Report on the Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Central India Agency for the year 1898.

STATEMENT No. I.

1. There were 85 dispensaries open at the beginning of the year. Three new dispensaries were opened in the course of the year, *viz.*—

One at Govindgarh in Baghelkhand Agency,

One at Basoda in Bhopal Agency, and

One at Baug in Bhopawar Agency,

while one was closed at Kolaras in Gwalior Residency. Eighty-seven dispensaries remained open on 31st December. The working of 88 dispensaries is dealt with in this report.

STATEMENT No. II.

2. In all 7,94,800 persons were treated.

3. *In-patients.*—Twelve thousand nine hundred and twenty-two in-door patients came under treatment, as compared with 16,817 in the preceding year, being a decrease of 3,895. This decrease is attributable partly to the unusually healthy character of the year under review, there having been no epidemic anywhere in the Agency, and partly to the effects of the famine on the physique of the population having passed away. The daily average number of in-patients under treatment was 598·71, *viz.*, 407·09 men, 147·17 women, and 44·45 children, and the percentage of these to the daily average was 67·99, 24·58, and 7·43, respectively. Eight thousand four hundred and fifty-three cases were returned as cured, 1,635 as relieved, and 1,409 as discharged “otherwise”, the cures forming 65·42 per cent. of the total treated. There were 789 deaths, being 6·10 per cent. of total treated.

4. *Out-patients.*—The total number treated was 7,81,878 (of whom 6,63,114 attended personally), as compared with 8,05,783 in 1897. The decrease, 28,905, is due to the same causes as in the case of the in-patients. The daily average attendance of out-patients was 5,871·41, making with the in-patients a total daily average of 6,470·12 persons under treatment.

STATEMENT No. III.

5. This shews the diseases from which the in-door and out-door patients suffered.

The following table gives the attendance on account of the principal diseases:—

		Percentage of total.
Small-pox	27	0·0030
Cholera	14	0·6015
Malarial fever	1,73,180	21·79
Eye disease	98,786	12·43
Skin "	78,470	9·87
Digestive system (excluding diarrhoea)	72,991	9·18
Lungs and respiratory system	54,924	6·91
Ulcers	50,560	6·36
Ear	32,000	4·03
Rheumatic affections	28,001	3·52
Worms	20,678	2·60
Diarrhoea	16,833	2·05
Dysentery	15,162	1·90

There was no epidemic in the Agency. One case of plague was imported into Ali Rajpur from the Rewa Kantha; it was recognised by the Hospital Assistant and segregated. Lieutenant-Colonel Duke went to the spot and made successful arrangements for guarding the frontier. There was no extension of the disease in Central India. Systematic inspection of railway passengers was carried on throughout the year as a precautionary measure at Sutna, Ujjain, and Rutlam, and special Hospital Assistants were appointed to watch passengers detraining at Indore and Bhopal.

STATEMENT No. III-A.

6. Shews the surgical work done in the Agency.

The total number of operations performed was 43,263, an increase of 934 as compared with 1897. With respect to the more important operations, the figures for the different Agencies stand as follows :—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	CATARACT.			OBSTETRIC OPERA-TIONS.			LITHOTOMY.			LITHOLAPAXT.			OTARIO-TOMY.			LAPRO-TOMY.		
	Number performed (including instances remained from previous year).	Cured.	Percentage of cures.	Number performed.	Number of deaths.	Percentage of deaths.	Number performed.	Number of deaths.	Percentage of deaths.	Number performed.	Number of deaths.	Percentage of deaths.	Number performed.	Number of deaths.	Percentage of deaths.	Number performed.	Number of deaths.	Percentage of deaths.
Baghelkhand . . .	128	111	86.72	2	...	0.00	7	1	14.29	13	...	0.00	...	...	1	1	1
Indore . . .	91	65	71.43	33	...	0.00	3	1	33.33	44	4	9.09	4	...	...	...	...
Gwalior . . .	52	37	71.16	3	2	66.66	21	2	9.53	2	...	0.00	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal . . .	47	42	88.84	10	1	10.00	...	...	...	17	...	0.00	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopawar . . .	22	19	86.36	...	...	...	4	...	...	10	...	0.00	...	...	3	...	10
Bundelkhand . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guna . . .	23	18	78.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	0.00	...	...	...	...	...
Mhow . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . .	363	292	80.33	48	3	6.25	38	4	10.53	87	4	4.59	4	...	4	3	...	

STATEMENT No. IV.

7. Shews the classes and sexes of the in-door and out-door patients treated.

The number of men, women and children who attended hospitals and dispensaries during 1898 was :—

Men	4,00,240
Women	1,53,988
Children	2,41,222

8. The details of the different classes were as follows :—

Europeans	49
Eurasians	180
Hindus	5,59,515
Muhammadans	2,19,383
Other classes	15,673

STATEMENT No. V, PART I.

9. The income for the year amounted to R2,43,360-10-1, which includes an opening cash balance of R21,371-2-5½. The expenditure was R2,25,413-6-10, and the cash balance at the close of the year was R17,947-3-3. Out of the total expenditure, R49,904-5-0 were defrayed by His Highness the Maharaja Scindia, R27,078-0-5 by His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa, and R9,799 by Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal (who also paid for the maintenance of the Sehore Leper Asylum).

STATEMENT No. V, PART II.

10. The invested capital of the Dispensaries in Central India was increased during the year from R46,500 by R1,500 to R48,000, at which figure the fund stood at the close of the year, there having been no sales or withdrawals.

STATEMENT No. VI.

11. The Leper Asylum at Sehore, the only one of its class in Central India, opened with 50 patients on 1st January; 20 were admitted, 10 were discharged "benefited", and 12 died, and the year closed with 48 on the rolls.

STATEMENT No. VI-A.

12. Shews the income and expenditure on account of the Sehore Leper Asylum. The entire expenses were defrayed by the Begam of Bhopal.

STATEMENT No. VII.

13. Shews the work done in vaccination during the year. Out of 1,56,474 primary vaccinations, 1,40,505 were returned as successful, being at the rate of 89·79 per cent.

Vaccination in Bhopawar Agency requires to be brought up to date, the staff is insufficient, and the funds available are quite inadequate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

14. The following medical officers were serving in the Central India Agency during the year:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Duke, at Sirdarpur.

" " Dane, at Sehore.

" " Weir, at Sutna.

" " A. M. Crofts, at Gwalior.

" " J. Crofts,

" " Connor, I.M.S., at Nowgong.

Major Gimlette, at Indore.

" Nicholson, A.M.S., at Nowgong.

Captain Gee, I.M.S., "

" Mathew, I.M.S., "

" Barter, R.A.M.C., "

" Moore, at Guna.

" Seton, "

SUTNA } P. A. WEIR, M.B., I.M.S., Lieut.-Col.,
The 15th April 1899. } Offg. Administrative Medical
Officer in Central India.

CHAPTER XV.
MISCELLANEOUS.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

1. During the year 1898-99, the officers mentioned below have worked in the Agencies noted against their names :—

Lieutenant C. A. Smith	Gwalior.
„ J. H. K. Stewart	Malwa and Baghelkhand.

2. Lieutenant Smith has disposed of 21 cases in all as below :—

Amicably by mutual agreement	9
By means of Panchayat or arbitration	10
Personally	2

3. Lieutenant Stewart has disposed of eight cases :—

In Malwa	6; and
In Baghelkhand	2

As under :—

Seven personally, *viz.*, five in Malwa and two in Baghelkhand; and One amicably by mutual consent, in Malwa.

4. Besides the above, the Political Agent in Bhopal settled two cases in his Agency as under :—

- (1) Bhawan Khiria, Gwalior, *versus* Khiria, Nawab Basoda.
- (2) Godawal, Gwalior, *versus* Bamora, Kurwai.

5. The Political Agent in Bundelkhand has disposed of one case in his Agency, *viz.* :—

Dangri, Jhansi, *versus* Math Rampura, Orchha.

6. The accompanying table shows the number of cases instituted and settled during the year under review and the number of cases now pending :—

AGENCY.	Number of cases pending on the 1st April 1898.	Number of cases instituted during 1898-99.	Number of cases settled during 1898-99.	Number of cases pending on the 1st April 1899.
Gwalior	24	12	21	15
Bhopal	2	1	2	1
Bundelkhand . . . . .	...	3	1	2
Baghelkhand	7	3	2	8
Bhopawar	1	...	1	...
Malwa	6	...	6	...
TOTAL . .	40	19	38	26

APPENDICES TO PART III.

POLITICAL

APPENDICES TO CHAPTER III.

BHOOPATI

Statement showing the number of Imperial Post Offices (of all classes) and letter-boxes opened, and Imported Postmen and Villages Postmen entertained in the year 1885-86; and

...and the following recommendations were made:

Tot. number of post offices, letter-boxes, postmen and village postmen existing on 31st March 1898 = 91					
Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	opened or entertained in 1898-99 =
Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	closed or discontinued in 1898-99 =
Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	existing on 31st March 1899 = 91
Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	existing on 31st March 1899 = 91

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY REPORT

II.

Statement showing the distance over which mails were conveyed by railway, mail carts, horses, camels, runners, boats, and steamers during the official year 1895-96 as compared with the previous year.

N.B.—The entries in this appendix should be confined to permanent Imperial Line, and should not include experimental lines or lines paid from District Post sources.

Mode of conveyance.	Names of lines existing on 31st March 1898.			Names of lines existing on 31st March 1899.			Remarks.
	From	To	Length in miles.	From	To	Length in miles.	
Runner	Panora	Serenj	28	Imora	Serenj	28	...
Ditto	Bunori	Shivani	14	Rumori	Shivani	14	...
Ditto	Morkhera	Kalikhera	12	Burkhera	Kalikhera Railway Station	12	...
Branch Postmaster	Ditto	Barkhera	12	Ditto	Barkhera	12	...
Runner	Boreli	Bari	12	Boreli	Bari	12	...
Ditto	Gulha	Raisen	14	Gulha	Raisen	14	...
Ditto	Ditto	Swara	14	Ditto	Swara	14	...
Mail pean	Ditto	Bilas Railway Station	33	Ditto	Bilas Railway Station	33	...
Runner	Bhopal	Jhangirbal	2	Bilas	Fulangirbal	2	...
Mail pean	Ditto	Rhona Railway Station	2	Bilas	Rhona Railway Station	2	...
Runner	Chhipanera	Silkantti	6	Bilas	Silkantti	6	...
Branch Postmaster	Deep	Deep Railway Station	1	Chhipanera	Deep Railway Station	1	...
Runner	Dewanganj	Dewanganj Railway Station	1	Deep	Deep Railway Station	1	...
Ditto	Ditto	Renshi	21	Dewanganj	Hawengaj Railway Station	1	...
Ditto	Ditto	Jawar	3	Ditto	Bersia	21	...
Ditto	Ditto	Sehore	65	Ditto	Jawar	3	...
Ditto	Ditto	Sonkach	53	Ditto	Sehore	65	...
Ditto	Ditto	Ishkhawar	14	Ditto	Sonkach	53	...
Mail pean	Ditto	Sehore Railway Station	14	Ditto	Ishkhawar	14	...
Runner	Serenj Harchand	Seuri Harchand	12	Sehore	Selore	12	...
Ditto	Shivpur	Shivpur	12	Sehore	Bharatbach	12	...
Ditto	Sobhimpur	Sobhimpur	36	Sehore	Bheronda	12	...
Ditto	Sainkheri	Udayespora	12	Sehore	Bawori	12	...
			353	Sehore	Udayespora	12	...
Railway	Budhni	Banora	110	Sehore	Banora	119	...
	Bhopal	Suhore	24	Parbatdi	Suhore	24	...
	Sehore	Parbatdi	9			9	...
				Total		152	...
						508	...

Wheeled conveyances or horse or camel lines should be included under this heading.

APPENDICES TO CHAPTER IV.

BHOPOAWAR.

I.

Statement showing Rainfall registered in different States under the Bhopawar Agency during the years 1897-98 and 1898-99.

Name of Station,	1897-98,	1898-99,	REMARKS.
Dhar	22.23	30.94	
Jhabua	29.43	not stated.	
Ali Rajpur	33.86	42.37	
Barwani	18.57	26.55	
Jobat	30.29	41.29	
Bagode	25.45	37.79	
Manpur (British)	33.90	49.65	
Sardarpur	25.53	33.20	
TOTAL	26.84	37.39	

II.

Statement showing the amount of traffic that passed the Agra-Bombay Road during the year 1898-99.

NAME OF ARTICLE,	EXPORT (N. to S.).		IMPORT (S. to N.).		TOTAL.	
	Weight in maunds.	Approximate value.	Weight in maunds.	Approximate value.	Weight in maunds.	Value.
English manufacture		R		R		R
Country	2,115	86,040	15	1,200	2,130	87,240
Raw cotton "	465	11,850	375	12,000	840	23,880
Brass and copper vessels	1,770	24,700	22,320	3,12,480	24,090	837,260
Grocery	450	15,750	285	9,975	735	25,725
Grain	23,385	2,06,75	25,430	1,23,786	48,815	8,29,881
Timber	8,035	17,923	80,270	1,01,289	88,805	1,19,212
	2,727	2,727	1,440	1,440	4,167	4,167
TOTAL	38,947	3,65,175	1,90,135	5,62,170	1,69,082	9,27,345

III.

BHOPOAWAR AGENCY.

NATIVE STATES.

Civil Justice for 1898-99.

STATES.	CASES PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF 1897-98.		CASES FILED DURING THE YEAR 1898-99.		TOTAL.		CASES DISPOSED OF DURING 1898-99.		PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF 1898-99.		REMARKS.
	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	
		R		R		R		R		R	
Dhar	718	1,50,531	2,106	1,52,039	2,884	3,02,570	2,099	1,44,768	785	1,57,802	
Jhabua	19	3,517	678	47,454	697	50,971	66*	47,235	84	3,786	
Ali Rajpur	14	20,862	262	29,872	276	50,734	265	41,404	11	9,380	
Barwani	228	1,55,473	784	1,26,826	1,014	2,80,299	743	66,138	26*	2,14,161	
Jobat	3	80	11	375	34	456	11	352	3	103	
Bagode	19	5,705	214	8,510	233	14,306	201	6,032	32	8,224	
Datra	4	158	43	2,446	47	2,603	33	1,862	14	741	
Nimkhera	1	...	18	440	19	440	19	440	...	...

O. V. BOSANQUET,
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

BHOPAL AGENCY.

NATIVE STATES.

Criminal Justice, 1898-99.

Receiving stolen property	58
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	14
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	1400
Attempting suicide	113
Rope	113
Grievous hurt	118
Committing abortion	17,482
Mischief	118
Miscellaneous offences	18,598
Total	19,931

All Rayon.

Murder and attempted murder	
Crimes of homicide	
Dishonesty	
Receiving stolen property	
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	
Attempting suicide	
Rope	
Grievous hurt	
Committing abortion	
Mischief	
Miscellaneous offences	
Total	1,469

All Rayon.	
Murder and attempted murder	
Crimes of homicide	
Dishonesty	
Receiving stolen property	
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	
Attempting suicide	
Rope	
Grievous hurt	
Committing abortion	
Mischief	
Miscellaneous offences	
Total	133

Murder and attempted murder	
Crimes of homicide	
Dishonesty	
Receiving stolen property	
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	
Attempting suicide	
Rope	
Grievous hurt	
Committing abortion	
Mischief	
Miscellaneous offences	
Total	87

All Rayon.	
Murder and attempted murder	
Crimes of homicide	
Dishonesty	
Receiving stolen property	
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	
Attempting suicide	
Rope	
Grievous hurt	
Committing abortion	
Mischief	
Miscellaneous offences	
Total	133

Murder and attempted murder	
Crimes of homicide	
Dishonesty	
Receiving stolen property	
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	
Attempting suicide	
Rope	
Grievous hurt	
Committing abortion	
Mischief	
Miscellaneous offences	
Total	6

All Rayon.	
Murder and attempted murder	
Crimes of homicide	
Dishonesty	
Receiving stolen property	
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	
Attempting suicide	
Rope	
Grievous hurt	
Committing abortion	
Mischief	
Miscellaneous offences	
Total	19

Criminal Justice, 1898-99—contd.

V.

Statement showing Jail statistics of the Native States under the Bhopawar Agency for 1898-99.

States.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.										Daily average number of prisoners.	Annual average cost of Prisoners.	REMARKS.
	In Jail on 1st April 1898.	Admitted during the year 1898-99.	Total.	Transferred.	Deceased.	Died.	Discharged.	Total.	Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1899.	Cost.			
Dhar . . .	120	226	346	...	...	2	235	235	109	4,488	100	R 42 0 0	
Jhabua . . .	50												
Not received.													
Ali Rajpur . . .	38	151	189	33	...	2	117	152	37	1,852	44	R 42 1 3	
Barwani . . .	49	125	174	26	...	1	113	141	33	2,945	46.63	R 32 9 10	
Jobat . . .	18	263	281	9	...	...	268	277	9	280	10.5	R 26 10 6	
Bagode . . .	6	57	63	11	...	...	40	51	12	251	6.36	R 27 13 9	
Datria . . .	4	15	19	...	...	...	17	17	2	43	...	R 5 14 4	
Nimkhera . . .	4	27	31	5	...	...	23	28	3	84	...	R 2 11 7	

VI.

Statement showing the finances of the Native States under the Bhopawar Agency for 1898-99.

NAME OF STATE.	Opening balance.	Receipts during the year 1898-99.	Total.	Expenditure for the year 1898-99.	Closing balances.	REMARKS.
Dhar . . . . .	...	8,80,722†	...	8,02,820†	10,87,267†	Actual balance on the 31st March 1899.
Jhabua	2,407	1,70,199	1,72,606	1,69,676	2,930	
Ali Rajpur	1,65,366	1,48,148	3,13,504	1,04,942	2,08,562	
Barwani	5,19,749	3,27,527	8,47,276	2,76,999	5,70,277	
Jobat	38,323*	38,931	77,254	54,821	22,433	
Bagode	3,250	16,400	19,650	14,574	5,076	
Muthwar . . . . .	...					...
Kathiwara . . . . .	...	...	Ditto.	...	...
Rattanmal	5,580		Ditto.	...	...
Nimkhera	10,166	24,793	34,959	20,229	14,730	Including R3,000 in Government Promissory Notes.
Datria	10,024	17,559	27,583	15,506	12,077	
Gurhi	1,749					...
Barudhpura	175	6,985	7,110	6,569	541	
Kotidch	18	942	960	917	43	

* In Appendix VI to the report for 1897-98 the expenditure for the year should have been shown as R30,363 and the closing balance as R38,323. The latter was reduced (and the expenditure correspondingly increased) by R26,030 as representing R7,603 due to creditors, and R18,422 proposed to be written off the accounts. Of remarks under the head of Jobat in this year's report.

† The Samvat year is still in force, and these figures are estimates for the year which will end on the 5th June 1899. The forthcoming budget will be prepared for the 10 months ending on 31st March 1900. Thenceforth the financial year will begin on the 1st April.

O. V. BOSANQUET,
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

Returns No. 2.—Return of dacoitis committed in the Native States of the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1898-99.

4	Ditto	"	Nagora	3rd Nov. "		34 0 0	100 0 0	1	7	6	...	...	...	1
5	Ditto	"	Between Turro and Tar- node,	20th "		132 8 0	100 0 0	1	8	1	...	...	...	7
6	Ditto	Nimangpur	Between Pipri and Palakhanl.	18th Jan. 1899	"	203 6 0	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10
7	Ditto	Nalcha	Panala	24th	"	69 12 6	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	8
8	Ditto	Kuksi	Sala	16th Feb.	"	223 2 9	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10
9	Ditto	Dianatpuri	Sunderl.	7th Mar.	"	10 10 0	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
10	Ditto	Dhar	Tilla	9th "	"	464 9 0	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	8
11	Ditto	Bedawar	Rheeda	14th "	"	342 9 9	9 0 9	1	8	...	...	...	...	8
						9,284 6 9	1,179 0 9	1	130	37	...	...	...	93
1	Jhabua	"	Chatri	23rd Mar. 1898	"	165 4 0	300 0 0	2	9	4	...	...	...	5
2	Ditto	"	Chota Ghulua	19th August "	"	80 0 0	300 0 0	2	9	2	...	...	...	7
3	Ditto	"	Durgiagh	19th Jan. 1899	"	615 16 6	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	15
4	Ditto	Jhabua	Kelkhwad	14th Mar. "	"	253 3 5	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	8
						1,734 6 11	300 0 0	4	41	6	4	...	...	35
1	Burwani	"	Bilwa	20th April 1898	"	550 14 0	...	...	15	2	...	...	...	13
1	Iohet	Thepli	Kothdi	17th Feb. 1899	"	6 4 0	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
1	Dewas	Pagoda	Uthmaria	19th Dec. 1898	"	26 9 0	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7
1	Manpur	Manpur	Ghora Ghat	22nd Feb. 1899	"	69 9 6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	5
						Grand Total	17,403 14 2	1,659 2 9	1	19	681 61	4	...	7	520

O. V. BOSANQUET,
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

APPENDICES TO CHAPTER VI.

BAGHELKHAND.

1

Statement showing the number of days the Political Agent, Beghikhand, was on tour during 1898-99.

Names of Officers.	Number of Days the Political Agent, Baghalkhand, was on Tour during the Month of—												Remarks.
	April 1898.	May 1898.	June 1898.	July 1898.	August 1898.	September 1898.	October 1898.	November 1898.	December 1898.	January 1899.	February 1899.	March 1899.	
Captain S. F. Eley	..	11	4	10	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Captain A. F. Pinhey	105
Total	..	11	4	10	..	6	11	23	31	28	5	9	136

A. F. PINHEY, *Captain*,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

Annual Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Nagode State for the year 1898-99.

III.

RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENT.										
No.	Major heading.	Minor headings.	Actuals from April 1897 to March 1898.	Estimate for 1898-99.		No.	Major heading.	Minor headings.	Actuals from April 1897 to March 1898.	Estimate for 1898-99.		Actuals from April 1897 to March 1898.	Estimate for 1898-99.	
1	Receipt	• Opening balance	35,931 23 2	40,000	0 0	44,817 5 4	1	Expenditure	Revenue offices	19,903 10 4	29,700 0 0	23,348 15 9		
		R a. p.	R a. 2.	R a. p.	R a. p.			Polico	12,470 13 11	12,654 0 0	11,632 7 11			
								Jail	6,458 15 11	3,500 0 0	2,625 9 2			
								Education	1,112 7 0	1,323 0 0	1,465 6 8			
								Army	2,436 2 6	2,970 0 0	2,572 1 11			
								Forest and Permit	4,444 5 0	5,132 0 0	4,684 10 4			
								Medical	1,075 4 6	2,650 0 0	1,673 5 9			
								Engineering	4,034 13 8	13,62 0 0	18,414 3 4			
								Political	433 6 4	700 0 0	508 15 0			
								Pension	230 0 0	152 0 0	152 0 0			
								Police	17,797 8 6	41,589 0 0	16,545 13 0			
								Debs new and old	23,511 3 6	50,000 0 0	63,208 4 3			
								Breve	724 6 3	800 0 0	689 14 3			
								Miscellanous	2,346 2 6	3,000 0 0	2,745 14 11			
								Extraordinary	53,622 10 8	3,628 0 0	3,796 1 5			
								Total Expenditure	1,50,710 14 6	1,76,770 0 0	1,44,713 12 6			
								Closing Balance	44,817 6 4	27,030 0 0	63,627 12 9			
								GRAND TOTAL	1,95,526 3 10	2,04,600 0 0	2,08,941 9 2			
								GRAND TOTAL	1,95,526 3 10	2,04,600 0 0	2,08,941 9 2			

III

Statement of criminal cases of the Nagoya State for the year 1898-99.

IV.

Educational Statistics for Rewa State for 1898-99.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Total cost of Education.	Average cost per boy.
Rewa High School	1	464	10,929 6 0	22 4 3
Venkat High School, Raghurajnagar	1	193	3,337 5 8	17 4 8
Village Schools	31	1,463	9,873 6 6	6 12 0
Rudimentary Sanskrit Grant-in-Aid Schools	3	74	373 15 6	5 0 10
Girls' School	4	206	1,182 15 3	5 11 10
TOTAL	40	2,400	25,097 0 11	10 7 2½

Countersigned.

A. F. PINHEY, Captain,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

JANARDAN SINGH,
Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa.

V.

Statement of Education in the Nagode State for the year 1898-99.

No.	NAME OF SCHOOLS.	NO. OF STUDENTS.			EXPENDITURE DURING 1898-99			SOURCES AND AMOUNTS OF INCOME DURING 1898-99.					
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Average daily attendance of pupils	Teachers' salary.	Contingent and other expenses.	Total.	Grants-in-aid from Government and British Council	One per cent. on and grant and from local fund Native States.	Contribution and Subscription. from pupils.	Fees from pupils.	Total.
1	Nagode	20,967	...	20,967	7680	665 5 3	230 5 9	665 11 0	...	...	...	...	1,205 7 4
2	Unchhra	18,916	...	18,916	5154	248 11 4	23 12 0	272 7 4	...	1,200 7 4	...	...	1,205 7 4
3	Reikwara	7,687	...	7,687	2605	79 13 6	5 8 0	86 5 8	...	...	...	...	1,205 7 4
4	Dhatunwar	8,235	...	8,235	3099	104 13 6	6 14 0	111 11 6	...	...	...	...	1,205 7 4
5	Amata	3,972	...	3,972	1465	82 8 0	0 8 0	92 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,205 7 4
	TOTAL	54,787	..	54,787	202 03	1,181 3 9	276 16 0	1,457 3 6	...	1,200 7 4	...	...	1,205 7 4

A. F. PINHEY, Captain,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

VI.

Educational Statistics of the Baghelkhand Agency for the year 1898-99.

NAME OF STATES.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Total cost of Education	Average cost per boy.	REMARKS.	
					R. a. p.	R. a. p.
Rewa	40	2,400	25,097 0 11	10 7 3		
Nagode	5	202	1,457 3 6	7 3 5		
Muihar	8	222	1,852 2 1	6 1 5		
Bohawal	4	112	613 8 0	5 7 7		
Kothi	1	100	452 0 0	4 3 4		
Jaso	1	20	230 0 0	12 0 0		
Pahra	1	25	130 0 0	5 3 2		
Turron	1	12	50 0 0	4 2 8		
Bhausunda	1	25	70 0 0	2 12 9		
TOTAL	62	8,118	29,461 14 6	9 7 2		

A. F. PINHEY, Captain,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

APPENDICES TO CHAPTER VII.

BUNDELKHAND.

N

Finances of the State under management.

STATES.	Revenue.			Expenditure.			Surplus or Deficit.			REMARKS.
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	
(1) Bijawar	97,335	11	3	82,979	10	9	Surplus	14,356	0	6
(2) Baoni	92,983	7	1	88,635	4	2	"	10,348	2	11
(3) Sarila	75,701	11	2	63,013	6	6	"	11,788	4	8
(4) Garrauli	29,607	10	0	28,868	12	3	"	798	13	9
(5) Dhuwarai	7,100	0	0	8,125	0	0	Deficit	1,025	0	0

O

Statement showing the number of days the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, was on tour during 1898-99.

NAME OF OFFICER.	NUMBER OF DAYS THE POLITICAL AGENT, BUNDELKHAND, WAS ON TOUR DURING THE MONTH OF—												TOTAL.
	April 1898.	May 1898.	June 1898.	July 1898.	August 1898.	September 1898.	October 1898.	November 1898.	December 1898.	January 1899.	February 1899.	March 1899.	
Captain J. R. C. Colvin	7	1	8	5	..	5	20	28	31	31	21	..	157

P

Statement of cases of appeal tried by the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, for the year 1898-99.

NAME OF COURT.	Name of Subordinate Court.	Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	DISPOSAL OF DECISIONS APPEALED AGAINST.									Pending on 31st March 1899.
				TOTAL.	Upheld.	Upset.	Remanded for trial.	Ex-Parte.	Arbitration.	By mutual agreement.	Modified.	Total.	
Political Agent and Sessions Judge, Bundelkhand.	Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong.	...	6	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	NIL.
Political Agent and Sessions Judge, Bundelkhand.	Magistrate, Bijawar .	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	
TOTAL . . . . .	.....	...	8	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...
Political Agent and Sessions Judge, Bundelkhand.	District Judge, Nowgong.	1	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	NIL.
TOTAL . . . . .	.....	1	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...

BUNDELKHAND AGENCY,
Nowgong ; }
The 25th April 1899.

G. H. PRITCHARD, Captain,
Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

**APPENDICES TO PART III.
DEPARTMENTAL.**

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VIII.

A

Statement showing the total length of Road communication of all kinds maintained by the Public Works Department, Central India Administration, during 1898-99.

No.	ROAD AND LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS.	Metalled and bridged, roads.	Unmetal- led and bridged roads.	Fair- weather roads.	Average cost of making the road per mile.	Average cost of main- taining the road per mile.	REMARKS.
		Miles.	Miles.	...	R	R	
INDORE DIVISION.							
1	Agra-Bombay Road .	195	...	...	7,728	214	The excess rate of maintenance is due to the collection of renewal metal for 7 miles.
2	Mhow-Neemuch Road .	115	...	...	10,678	163	
3	Ujjain-Agra Road .	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	7,082	212	
4	Dewas-Ujjain Road .	7	...	...	4,988	231	
5	Dewas-Ashta Road .	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	7,087	188	
6	Bijora-Sehore Road .	40	...	...	4,046	198	
7	Ezara-Lajgarh Road .	15	...	...	4,749	164	
8	Indore-Simrola Road .	14	...	...	9,815	293	
9	Mhow-Kherighat .	36	...	...	9,815	216	
10	Dhar Branch Road .	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	7,152	152	
	Tirla Road .	7 0	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	Not known		
	Sardarpur Road .	5 4	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	4,941		
11	Indore Station Road .	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	Not known	215	
12	Malwa-Gujrat Road .	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	1,758	44	
13	Barnagar-Indunawar Road .	7	...	...	3,886	147	
14	Nanli-Salaina Road .	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	4,6-6	107	
15	Jaos-Piploda Road .	11	...	...	5,125	147	
16	Khaigut-Dharampuri Road .	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	3,250	227	
17	Kurwai-Kethora Road .	5	...	...	3,754	125	
18	Road from Kurwai to Betwa Causeway.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	4,820		
		528 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	3,043	
<i>Roads under construction.</i>							
19	Kulhar-Pathari Road (4 to 11) .	7	...	...	21,872	...	
	Average cost per mile .	...	...	...	...	179	
NAGODE DIVISION.							
1	Nowrang and Jhansi Road from 48 miles 5 furlongs to 63 miles stone.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	7,609	15	
2	Nowrang and Srinagar Road .	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	5,260	103	
3	Nowrang and Sutna Road from Nowrang to Sutna Railway Station on Jubbalpur line.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	9,823	177	
4	Banda-Sagar Road, Imli to Contori Naddi <i>viz</i> Chatterpur.	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	7,048	132	
5	Banda-Sagar Road, Imli to Contori Naddi <i>viz</i> Chatterpur, last 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Ghant portion.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	4,772		
6	Great Deccan Road, 67 to 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	Not known.	53	
7	Nagode and Kalingar Road .	12	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	1,536	163	
	Ditto ditto	...	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	Not known	...	
8	Alipara and Harpalpura Road .	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	5,075	378	
		264 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	1,321	
	Average cost of maintenance .	...	...	...	...	189	

D. JOSCHLYNE, C.E.,
Secretary in the Public Works Department,
Rajputana and Central India.

B

Statement showing the total length of road communication of all kinds maintained by the Native States in Central India Administration during 1898-99.

No.	ROAD AND LINE OF COMMUNICATION.	Metalled and bridged road.	Unmetalled and Bridged road.	Fallow or Road.	Average cost of making the road per mile.	Average cost of maintaining the road per mile.	REMARKS.
GWALIOR STATE.							
1	Agra-Bombay Road, miles 38 to 230 and 134 to 145.	216	...	...	Not known	301	
2	Gwalior-Jhansi Road, miles 1 to 83-6 furlongs.	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	do.	556	
3	Gwalior-Etawah Road, 1 to 59	59	...	...	do.	407	
4	Morena-Meghwan Road, 1 to 50	50	...	...	4,908	611	
5	Morena-Sabalgarh Road, 1 to 44	44	...	...	6,407	862	
6	Sabalgarh-Sheopur Road, 1 to 73	73	...	...	49	41	
7	Agra Loop Line, 1 to 5	5	...	...	Not known	280	
8	Sipri Loop Line, 1 to 5	5	...	...	do.	82	
9	Empress Road, 2-5 furlongs	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	7,125	710	
10	Victoria Road, 1-8 furlongs	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	6,084	209	
11	Red and Post Office Road, 4-2 furlongs.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	Not known	108	
12	Fort Road, 4-7 furlongs	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	do.	166	
13	Guna-Guri-Naka Road, 1-6 furlongs	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	5,022	251	
14	Bagchhinae Feeder Road, 5	5	...	...	3,482	66	
15	Jhansi-Sipri Road, 47	47	...	...	Not known	222	
16	Bhilai Feeder Road	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	1,025	114	
17	Mangoldi Feeder Road, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	3,583	159	
18	Seroni-Bhoras Road, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	5,274	81	
19	Guna-Bajrangpur Road, 5	5	...	...	5,892	625	
20	Easagar-Pachoro Road, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	2,692	26	
21	Begra-Udimpur Road, 4	4	...	...	2,648	563	
22	Kolhar-Farhuri Road, 6	6	...	...	2,689	298	
23	Lubra-Pichore Road, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	2,248	80	
24	Antri City Road, 2	2	...	...	3,025	170	
25	Short cut road from Empress Road to Gwalior Railway Station.	2	...	...	2,650	90	
26	Road from Basoda town to Railway Station.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	9,190	1,019	
27	Binagon-Chanchora Road	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	2,104	50	
28	Ujjain-Agar Road	80	...	...	Not known	537	
29	Ujjain-Dewas Road	16	...	...	do.	407	
30	Dewas-Ashia Road	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	Not known	319	
31	Agra-Bombay Road	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	do.	322	
32	Agar-Susner Road	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	8,381	349	
33	Agar-Sarangpur Road	32	...	...	10,980	248	
34	Mhow, Neemuch, Nussoreabad, and Dhar-Sardarpur Road.	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	Not known	824	
35	Neemuch-Jawad Road	6	...	...	2,983	300	
36	Rani-Kachrode Road	20	...	...	7,910	175	
37	Barnagar-Badnawar Road	5	...	...	5,780	847	
38	Mangide-Amjhara Road	4	...	...	2,997	272	
39	Sardarpur, Bhopawar and Rajghur Road.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	3,827	326	
TOTAL GWALIOR STATE		767 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	...	...
BHOPAL STATE.							
1	Bhopal-Sehore Road	28(a)	...	...	...	250	(a) Partly bridged and metalled
2	Sehore, Ashta and Dewas Road	46(a)	...	...	...	250	
3	Narsinghur Road, Sehore to Parbat river.	20(4)	...	...	...	250	
4	Shiampura Road from Bhopal	22	...	...	5,000	250	
5	Islamnagar Road	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	6,000	250	
6	Rai-en Road from Gulgaon to Raisen, Indian Midland Railway.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	5,758	250	
7	Birasia Road	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	5,630	250	
TOTAL BHOPAL STATE		150 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...

D. JOSCELYNE, C.E.,
Secretary in the Public Works Department,
Rajputana and Central India.

Statement showing the total length of Roads and Lines of communications maintained by the Rewa State during the year 1898-99.

Serial No.	Detail.	Metalled and bridged roads.	Kucha and bridged roads.	Fair- weather roads.	Expenditure during the year 1898-99. R. a. p.	REMARKS.
1	Sutna and Bela Road . . .	22½ miles	...	...	5,191 1 11	
2	Diversion Road, Sutna Bazar . . .	1 mile	...	...	399 11 8	
3	Sutna River Road . . .	2 ,	...	...	108 15 9	
4	Agency roads about ten in number .	1½ "	...	...	400 0 0	
5	Birsingpur and Dinderi road . . .	...	11½ miles	...	1,137 7 0	Under construction.
6	Teonthar-Seorajpur Road . . .	...	14½ "	...	1,972 6 8	
7	Umaria-Manpur Road . . .	...	...	27 miles	300 0 0	Repaired as fair-weather roads.
8	Burhar Road . . .	...	...	8 "	396 1 1	
9	Naro Hill Road . . .	...	...	5½ ,	64 0 0	
10	Dubhaura-Teonthar Road . . .	...	...	26 "	356 0 0	
11	Theonthar-Sohagi Road . . .	...	...	4 "	40 0 0	Repaired as fair-weather roads.
12	Sutna Semaria Road . . .	...	...	30 "	300 0	
13	Sutna-Amarpatan Road . . .	...	...	20 "	200 6 0	
14	Sahdole to Seoni-Sangam . . .	...	...	42 "	498 9 6	Total length 42 miles, out of which 16 miles up to Piarighat repaired as fair-weather road.
15	Great Deccan Road . . .	87 miles	...	...	2,909 0 0	
16	Rewa to Govindgarh . . .	11 ,	...	...	993 0 0	
17	Bela-Govindgark . . .	12½ "	...	...	1,000 0 0	
18	Govindgarh o Ramanagar . . .	...	...	17 miles	290 0	
19	Ramanagar to Amarpatan . . .	...	...	17 "	120 0 0	
20	Rewa to Sitlaha via Baikunthpur . . .	...	...	36 "	678 0 0	
21	Govindgarh to Jhiria . . .	...	...	4½ "	...	
22	Allahabad road branching from Great Deccan road at Mangawan to the borders of Rewa State.	...	...	32 "	590 0 0	
	TOTAL . . .	137½ miles	26 miles	269 miles	17,930 5 7	

A. F. PINHEY, Captain,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IX.

OPIUM.

STATISTICAL RETURNS RELATING TO OPIUM.

RETURN 1. Prices of opium at Indore, Bombay and China.
 2. Exports, Imperial and Provincial, and total value of Hundi stamps used.
 3. Provincial Exports—Details.
 4. Cess Lues Collections.

RETURN 1.—The Prices of Opium at Indore in 1898-99 together with the quotations of the Bombay and China markets.

RETURN 2.—Exports, Imperial and Provincial, 1898-99.

AGENCY.	IMPERIAL.			PROVINCIAL.		
	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R500.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R700.
	<i>R</i>					
Indore	589	7,973	39,86,500	{ 230 11 20 24 1 52 4 74 6 1 ... 3 2	{ 833 32 33 30 7 148 8 264 48 8 ... 19 4	{ 5,83,100 Free. 23,100 Free. 4,900 1,03,600 Free. 1,84,800 Free. Free. ... 13,300 Free.
Rutlam	134	1,771½	8,85,750	{ 20 24 1	{ 33 30 7	
Dhar	58	726	3,63,000	{ 1	{ 4,900	
Ujjain	503	5,214½	26,07,250	{ 52 4 74 6 1 ... 3 2	{ 148 8 264 48 8 ... 19 4	{ 1,03,600 Free. 1,84,800 Free. Free. ... 13,300 Free.
Chitor	421	2,657½	13,28,750	{ 4 74 6 1	{ 264 48 8 ... 19	{ 1,84,800 Free. Free. ... 13,300 Free.
Jaora	80	1,181	5,90,500	{ 1	{ 8	
Bhopal	119	1,356	6,78,000	{ ... 3 2	{ ... 19 4	{ ... 13,300 Free.
Mandsaur	712	6,619	33,09,500	{ 428	{ 1,304 132	{ 9,12,800 Free.
TOTAL	2,666	27,498½	1,97,49,250			
Total of the previous year's export—						
1897-98	1,815	16,664½	1,08,64,450	414	{ 1,219½ 206½	{ 8,53,650 Free.
1896-97	2,090	22,980½	1,41,13,525	387	{ 1,299½ 152½	{ 9,09,650 Free.
1895-96	2,359	25,378½	1,71,46,025	369	{ 1,392½ 167½	{ 9,74,750 Free.
1894-95	2,609	30,765	1,87,54,325	306	{ 1,217½ 146½	{ 8,62,250 Free.
1893-94	2,340	28,005½	1,68,08,300	362	{ 1,294½ 146	{ 9,06,150 Free.

Note.—Pass Duty on Imperial exports, R500 per Chest.

Hundi stamps to the value of R9,598-7-0 were used in Malwa by the exporters, for Hundis, in payment of Government duties.

		<i>R a. p.</i>
Imperial	• • • • •	9,177 0 0
Provincial	• • • • •	421 7 0
TOTAL	• • • • •	0,598 7 0

RETURN 3.—Provincial exports in 1898-99.—Details.

1898-99.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R700.
To Bombay Presidency	{ 120 48	{ 857½ 111½	{ 2,50,250 Free.
" Madras	98	476	3,33,200
" Berar, Hyderabad Assigned Districts	51	201	1,40,700
" Hyderabad (Deccan)	116	269½	1,88,650
" Mysore Government . . . . .	...	20	Free.
" Coorg Administration . . . . .	...	½	Free.
TOTAL	{ 428 ...	{ 1,304 132	{ 9,12,800 Free.

RETURN 4.—Cess Dues Collections, 1898-99.

SCALES.	Road Cess at R1 per Chest.	Dharamsala Fund at R1 per Chest.	Indore Agency Road Fund at R3-10-0 per Chest.
	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>
Indore	8,806 0 0	.....	.....
Rutlam	1,804 8 0	1,804 8 0	2,657 2 0
Dhar . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Ujjain	5,362 8 0	5,362 8 0	.....
Jaora	1,181 0 0	1,181 0 0	.....
Bhopal	1,356 0 0	1,356 0 0	.....
Mandsaur	6,638 0 0	6,638 0 0	.....
TOTAL	25,148 0 0	16,342 0 0	2,657 2 0

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY REPORT

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER X.

A.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

CLASS OR COURT.		SUITES DISPOSED OF DURING 1898-99.										AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.	
		NUMBER OF SUITS.					VALUE OF SUITS.						
Pending at close of 1897-98.	Filed during 1898-99.	Total.	Disposed of during 1898-99.	Pending at close of 1898-99.	Total value.	Average value.	Total cost.	Average cost.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	Total number of days.	Average duration.
Resident, Gwalior	•	•	•	Regular suits Execution of decrees	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Political Agent, Bhopal	•	•	•	Regular suits Execution of decrees	6	1	6	1	4	8,961	10 0	578	3 0
Ditto	Bundelkhand	•	•	Regular suits Execution of decrees	9	4	13	8	5	1,863	1 0	210	6 1
Ditto	Enggellhand	•	•	Regular suits Execution of decrees	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Ditto	Malwa	•	•	Regular suits Execution of decrees	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Ditto	Bhopawar	•	•	Regular suits Execution of decrees	42	163	205	170	35	5,729	13 6	33	11 6
Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Agor.		•	•	Regular suits Execution of decrees	264	122	386	167	220	7,884	13 3	50	3 6
Assistant to the Resident at Gwalior, at Guna.		•	•	Regular suits Execution of decrees	47	78	125	99	26	4,125	2 0	41	10 8
Total	•	•	•	Regular suits Execution of decrees	105	394	459	384	75	24,105	1 6	62	13 4
	•	•	•	Regular suits Execution of decrees	273	138	401	167	234	9,883	3 0	69	3 10
												4 5 1	15,632
												0 0 5	3,418
												4 8 0	2946

Civil Judge, Indore Residency	Regular suits	9	15	24	14	10	22,223	7	2	1,587	6	3	1,506	15	8	107	10	3	2,044	146	
	Execution of decrees	4	4	4	4	4	19,294	4	8	4,823	9	2	672	9	0	143	2	3	95	237	
	Small Cause Court suits	"	32	166	146	62	10,234	15	8	70	1	7	1,068	13	8	7	1	10	6,824	147	
	Execution of decrees	83	88	88	88	88	10,253	12	3	116	8	3	1,300	12	1	14	6	10	1,003	113	
Superintendent of Sehore	Regular suits	44	293	397	320	17	21,924	2	8	84	2	2	1,983	10	6	514	8	1,725	539		
	Execution of decrees	37	351	388	364	24	5,839	9	7	16	0	8	105	6	0	0	4	74	16,654	4831	
	Deputy Road Superintendent	3	53	56	55	1	3,450	6	3	62	14	5	...	...	...	1,668	3032			
	Regular suits	65	361	417	392	23	569	24	1	13	8	4	3,400	10	2	811	10	1	5,487	1397	
Total	Regular suits	37	355	395	382	24	25,133	14	3	68	4	9	678	1	0	13	6	6	16,839	4605	
	Execution of decrees	33	166	198	146	62	10,234	15	8	70	1	7	1,038	13	8	7	1	10	6,824	4673	
	Small cause cases	"	88	88	88	88	10,253	12	3	116	8	3	1,300	12	1	14	12	6	1,003	1139	
	Execution of decrees	"																			
Mhow	Regular suits	12	108	120	104	16	46,538	12	2	447	7	9	3,536	14	3	34	0	1	2,863	2762	
	Execution of decrees	8	235	233	230	3	1,04,416	12	0	453	15	11	230	5	6	1	4	2	2,193	953	
	Small cause cases	34	664	698	658	3	34,911	10	0	63	10	0	3,374	9	0	6	6	11	10,089	1539	
	Execution of decrees	21	910	931	917	14	56,985	4	0	62	2	4	822	0	9	0	14	4	8,634	929	
Neenich	Regular suits	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	0	2,894	0	0	1,447	0	0	344	11	0	172	6
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	867	1	5	27	15	6	115	1	0	311	3
	Small cause cases	3	28	31	31	6	...	275	9	7	46	11	11	17	4	7	2	14	1	189	
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3,283	7	0	84	9	1	297	7	0	710	11
Railway	Regular suits	11	108	119	106	13	44,717	0	11	421	13	8	2,074	12	0	26	3	8	1,595	149	
	Execution of decrees	...	100	100	100	100	...	4,163	14	6	41	10	2	213	7	0	2	2	1	123	123
	Small Cause Court cases	39	374	413	366	47	21,692	1	0	59	4	3	2,396	8	0	6	8	9	5,145	1342	
	Execution of decrees	...	237	237	237	27	16,621	10	7	16,621	10	7	457	20	0	1	14	1	428	18	
Nowrang	Regular suits	4	34	38	32	6	6,923	11	8	216	6	10	548	8	9	17	2	3	1,059	3340	
	Execution of decrees	5	16	20	16	4	2,274	3	7	142	2	2	48	7	6	3	0	5	683	4268	
	Small cause cases	12	163	175	156	19	7,621	11	7	48	13	8	911	4	6	513	5	3	3,462	2219	
	Execution of decrees	3	31	34	32	2	2,302	6	4	71	15	2	72	13	3	2	4	4	721	2263	
Total	Regular suits	27	253	279	244	35	1,01,073	8	9	414	3	9	7,104	14	3	29	1	10	5,678	2256	
	Execution of decrees	13	340	353	346	7	1,10,956	14	1	320	6	3	652	4	0	1	9	6	2,993	865	
	Small cause cases	88	1,257	1,345	1,238	107	67,375	8	1	54	6	9	7,201	13	2	5	13	1	19,630	1695	
	Execution of decrees	24	1,184	1,192	1,16	16	76,190	14	10	63	14	8	1,869	12	7	1	2	4	0,862	827	
GRAND TOTAL		188	967	1,165	1,017	138	1,77,785	10	4	174	13	6	12,165	2	8	11	16	4	26,947	2699	
Total		120	1,423	1,643	1,354	159	77,610	7	8	56	1	2	8,213	11	2	6	16	3	26,464	1911	
		347	2,096	2,442	2,161	281	2,32,928	9	5	107	8	1	3,905	5	8	12	10	10	34,331	1584	

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY REPORT

D — POLICE.

NAME OF OFFICE.	PAID BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.			PAID BY LOCAL MUNICIPAL, OR STATE FUNDS.			TOTAL OF ALL GRADES.		
	MEN OF ALL GRADES.		Cost.	MEN OF ALL GRADES.		Cost.	MEN OF ALL GRADES.		Cost.
	Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.	
Indore Residency Police . . .	... ...	...	R a. p.	... 47	4,952 8 9	R a. p.	... 47	4,952 8 9	R a. p.
Gwalior Residency Police . . .	... ...	...	... 6	640 0 0	... 6	640 0 0	... 6	640 0 0	
Ehopal Political Agency Police . . .	... ...	...	1 58	5,429 3 11	1 58	5,429 3 11			
Bundelkhand Political Agency Police . . .	... 7	552 0 0	... 16	1,296 0 0	... 23	1,296 0 0	... 23	1,296 0 0	
Paghelkhand Political Agency Police . . .	... 23	2,664 0 0	... ...	... ...	... 23	2,664 0 0	... 23	2,664 0 0	
Agar Police . . . .	... ...	...	... 7	43 0 0	... 7	43 0 0	... 7	43 0 0	
Ehopawar { Bhumia Police . . .	4 53	6,492 0 0	... ...	... ...	4 53	6,492 0 0	4 53	6,492 0 0	
Agency } Manpur Pargana Police . . .	13	1,032 0 0	... ...	... ...	13	1,032 0 0	13	1,032 0 0	
Police. Indore Agency Road Police . . .	... ...	...	... 32	8,516 0 0	... 32	8,516 0 0	... 32	8,516 0 0	
TOTAL . . .	4 96	10,740 0 0	1 166	15,876 12 8	5 262	15,876 12 8	5 262	15,876 12 8	
Mhow Cantonment Police . . .	... ...	...	... 135	14,851 10 5	... 135	14,851 10 5	... 135	14,851 10 5	
Neemuch Cantonment Police . . .	... ...	...	... 69	9,110 1 1	... 69	9,110 1 1	... 69	9,110 1 1	
Nowgong Cantonment Police . . .	... ...	...	... 50	5,535 8 1	... 50	5,535 8 1	... 50	5,535 8 1	
TOTAL . . .	... ..	...	... 254	29,497 3 7	... 254	29,497 3 7	... 254	29,497 3 7	
GRAND TOTAL . . .	4 96	10,740 0 0	1 420	45,374 0 3	5 516	56,14 0 3	5 516	56,14 0 3	

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY REPORT

E-JAIL.

NAME OF JAIL,	NUMBER OF PRISONERS, IN JAIL ON 31st MARCH 1898.	EXPERIMENT DURING THE YEAR.												R a. P. No. of Prisoners.																	
		Total.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Discharged.	Total.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.																		
RELEASING IN JAIL ON 31st MARCH 1899.																															
Central India Agency Jail, Indore.	300	287	21	"	5	263	282	305	8,984	14	4	1,676	9	8	4,204	11	0	20,487	0	6	318	6	9								
Gwalior.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8,984	14	4	1,676	9	8	4,204	11	0	20,487	0	6	318	6	9								
Silchar.	21	123	143	71	1	68	133	105	3,10	163	11	3	288	0	0	2	3	0	819	1	1	10,85	48	9							
Nongeng.	68	30	40	30	1	182	163	44	1,755	14	8	71	2	0	1,886	0	0	3,826	7	3	45,19	84	9								
Bhopawar { Sirdarpur	23	15	17	27	1	21	21	27	617	10	4	145	2	7	83	9	6	205	0	0	950	6	5								
Agency { Mahipat	10	17	8	1	1	21	6	149	2	6	43	3	0	11	7	4	...	...	...	203	12	10						
Jail, Khandwa.	"	"	"	"	"	7	8	"	4	4	0	0	16	0	0	...	...	...	6	3	9	615	33	8				
Sutma.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	412	623	1,035	144	"	7	492	643	802	11,777	2	0	2,300	11	6	1,855	14	8	6,151	6	8	4,206	18	0	26,291	15	10	40,045	332	6	9
CONFIRMATION.																															
Mhow.	"	"	"	"	"	6	387	393	353	2	510	4	3	203	13	6	30	3	6	519	4	3	83	45	9	10		
Neenuch.	3	39	42	6	0	32	38	4	203	13	6	30	3	6	30	0	0	...	30	1	0	233	167	6	6			
Koweng.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	370	420	6	723	1	9	90	3	6				
Total.	0	420	435	59	0	"	370	420	6	723	1	9	90	3	6	300	6	3	10,36	213	0	4			
GRAND TOTAL.	421	1,049	1,470	293	0	7	862	1,072	398	12,650	3	0	2,450	15	0	1,855	14	8	6,247	6	8	4,206	13	0	27,801	5	41,081	615	7	1	

F

III.—PROVINCIAL REVENUE.

NAME OF FUNDS,	RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.											
	Total Receipts during the year.	Grand Total Receipts.	Collection and management of Superintendence.	Public Works Proper.	Local Improvements.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospitals, Dispensaries.	Grants to Shareholders in Roads Dues.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Balance on 3rd March 1898.		
I.—Cantonment Local Funds.	R a. p. 42,898	9 2,16,690	R a. p. R a. p. 49,136	R a. p. 27,762	8 6 2,731	R a. p. 2 6 30,928	R a. p. 4,200	R a. p. 0 0 11,063	R a. p. 2 ..	R a. p. 89,224	12 9 2,05,046	R a. p. 5 1 50,642	5 9	
II.—Political Agencies and Manpur Paraganas Funds.	81,737	15 6 1,32,739	16 1 2,44,527	14 7 14,625	13 3 40,914	10 6 27,778	15 9 16,808	6 1 13,283	0 0 8,289	15 11 ..	* 72,933	6 6 1,39,459	3 0 65,038	11 7
III.—Fund raised for Special Purpose.	77,845	1 3 2,06,554	0 11 2,84,300	2 2 23,746	13 5 21,987	2 9 .....	.....	20,936	11 6 12,058	18 7 ..	1,10,184	2 3 1,34,928	10 6 89,475	7 6
IV.—Collections from Local Road Dues, etc.	24,791	0 21,756	0 0 46,547	0	2,478	0 0 828	0 0 6,978	0 0	2,389	0	883	0 0 13,556	0 0 82,991	0 0
GRAND TOTAL .	2,57,422	5 6 6,07,740	6 1 8,35,162	11 7 87,468	12 3 93,152	5 9 31,898	2 3 54,709	13 8 36,369	11 6 28,740	15 8 ..	2,73,235	5 6 6,07,015	2 7 2,28,147	9 0

Note.—The difference between the closing balance of last return and the opening balance of this return is due to balance of Indore Agency Road Fund being reduced by Rs.170 under instruction from the Comp. tralor and Treasurers, for certain works excepted by the Public Works Department.

* This item includes Rs.15,787-80 invested in Government securities for the Bhopal Local Fund.

F (a)

III.—PROVINCIAL GENERAL.

I.—*Ordinary Imperial Revenue.*

		<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Land Revenue, Abkari, etc.	.	56,029	8	8
Sale of Stamps	.	31,980	12	0
Imperial Fees and Receipts	.	2,582	9	2
Electric Telegraph	.	43,290	10	3
Postal (including Money Order) collections	.	14,68,513	4	0
Miscellaneous	.	20,100	7	10

II.—*Payment by Native States.*

Contribution to Contingent	.	2,15,001	11	6
Tributes assigned to British Government	.	2,95,088	5	2
Do. paid through do.	.	1,27,645	2	3
Fixed payment for Istimurar land	.	20,110	7	6
Succession and Nazarana	.	20,735	9	0
GRAND TOTAL	.	23,01,078	3	1

Staging Bungalow Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1898-99.

	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.			<i>R</i>
	Receipts.	Total.	Establish- ment.	Contingen- cies.	Furniture.	
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	
Under Public Works Department	2,204					
Under Political Agencies	...	2,204	1,991	187	915	3,043
TOTAL	...	2,204	1,991	187	915	3,043

H.—PUBLIC WORKS FROM LOCAL FUNDS.

CANTONMENTS AND AGENCIES.	Contribution to Public Works Department.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works calling for Remarks.				
					<th>R</th> <th>a.</th> <th>p.</th> <th>R</th> <th>a.</th> <th>p.</th> <th>R</th> <th>a.</th> <th>p.</th>	R	a.	p.	R
1. Indore Residency Bazar Fund.	...	4,609 0 0	6,734 8 1	11,343 8 1					
2. Sutna Bazar Fund					
3. Gwalior Agency	690 1 0	690 1 0					
4. Bhopal Agency	13,471 6 7	11,799 4 6	25,270 11 1					
5. Agar Bazar Fund	II 3 6	802 15 7	814 3 1					
6. Bhopawar Agency Pazar Fund.	...	90 6	1,147 10 0	1,238 0 0					
7. Guna Agency .	..	25 0 0	1,694 11 10	1,719 11 10					
8. Manpur Pargana Road Fund.	122 0 0	122 0 0					
9. Manpur School Fund	316 6 9	316 6 9					
10. Manpur Town Fund					
11. Indore Agency Road Fund.	2,478 0 0	2,478 0 0					
12. Bundelkhand Agency	338 2 6	338 2 6					
13. Mhow Cantonment	6,204 15 2	15,211 11 9	21,416 10 11					
14. Neemuch Cantonment	2,663 5 11	2,663 5 11					
15. Nowgong Cantonment	720 0 0	2,962 7 8	3,682 7 8					
16. Malwa Dharamsala Fund					
17. Indore Residency School Fund.	100 0 0	100 0 0					
18. Indore Daly College Fund	1,459 2 9	1,459 2 9					
19. Abkari Fund .	20,000 0 0	...	...	20,000 0 0	For roads and local improvements.		
TOTAL .	20,000 0 0	25,131 15 3	48,020 8 4	93,152 7 7					

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY REPORT

M.—REGISTRATION.

Number of Registration.	Book I.			Book III.			Book IV.			Book V.			TOTAL.		
	Fees,	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	R. a. P.	R. a. P.	
Indore	50	161 8 0	...	...	6	16 0 0	...	...	...	...	56	167 8 0		
Mhow	103	602 8 0	2	6 0 0	7	47 0 0	...	...	...	...	112	655 8 0		
Neemuch	35	142 8 0	1	2 0 0	12	21 0 0	...	...	...	...	48	165 8 0		
Nowrang	26	56 8 0	2	4 0 0	14	28 8 0	5	5 0 0	5 0 0	47	95 0 0				
Sehore	29	100 0 0	1	6 0 0	37	46 0 0	...	...	...	...	67	152 0 0		
Sutna	...	...	...	...	8	6 8 0	...	...	...	...	8	6 8 0		
TOTAL	243	1,053 0 0	6	18 0 0	84	166 0 0	5	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	338	1,242 0 0			

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XII.

POST OFFICES.

I.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices (of all classes) and letter-boxes existing on the 31st March 1899.

EXISTING ON 31ST MARCH 1898.					EXISTING ON 31ST MARCH 1899.					INCREASE OR DECREASE.				
POST OFFICES,			Letter-boxes.		POST OFFICES.			Letter-boxes.		POST OFFICES.			Letter-boxes.	
Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.		Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.	Letter-boxes.	Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.	Letter-boxes.
12	72	236	322	223	12	76	243	331	244	12	4	5	9	21
..	..	11	11	..	..	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	72	249	333	223	12	76	254	342	244	12	4	5	9	21

REMARKS.

Imperial District Dak.

Total.

II.

Statement showing the distance over which mails were carried by Railways, Camels, Tongas, and Runners during the year ending 31st March 1899, as compared with the previous year.

Description of mail lines.		Mileage on 31st March 1898.	Mileage on 31st March 1899.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.		REMARKS.
		Increase.	Decrease.			
IMPERIAL.						
Railways	• • • •	1,469	1,477	8*	...	* From Ajerela to Bawali.
Camels, tongas, and mail carts	• • • •	245	803	58	...	
Runners	• • • •	3,2314	3,2194	69	81	
TOTAL	•	4,9454	4,9994	135	81	Net increase 54 miles.
DISTRICT DAK.						
Runners	• • • •	190	190	...	...
TOTAL	•	190	190	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	•	5,1354	5,1894	135	81	

III.

Enumeration of articles delivered and Money Orders issued and paid during the past five years.

Year.	Letters.	Post cards.	Newspapers and Packets.	Parcels including value- payable articles.	Insured parcels.	MONEY ORDERS ISSUED.		MONEY ORDERS PAID.		REMARKS.
						Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
1894-95	6,552,480	3,908,785	941,335	74,760	25,915	228,821	R 61,86,589	180,230	R 47,39,059	
1895-96	6,442,616	4,172,680	907,180	101,105	24,090	249,783	63,54,324	129,525	49,36,457	
1896-97	7,054,840	4,948,164	1,181,804	103,423	19,556	277,440	71,16,077	174,717	60,95,832	
1897-98	6,983,571	5,146,630	1,158,525	127,228	30,790	277,022	76,11,774	174,707	63,C7,766	
1898-99	7,080,009	5,625,406	1,112,806	183,225	28,026	286,035	76,98,008	185,604	70,46,600	

III A.

Insured articles and ordinary parcels posted in the Rajputana Circle during the year 1898-99.

Year.	INSURED ARTICLES.			VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES.			NUMBER OF ORDINARY PARCELS.	
	Number.	Value.	Insurance fees.	Number.	Amount specified for recovery.	Commission.	Registered.	Unregistered.
1897-98	16,697	R 44,87,747 a. p. 10 4	R 11,842 a. p. 14 0	7,924	R 1,17,190 a. p. 0 0	R 1,008 a. p. 0 0	88,918	4,063
1898-99	19,131	55,10,620 11 8	14,666 1 0	9,911	1,46,325 3 0	2,360 4 0	40,778	4,439
Increases or decreases.	+2,434	+10,42,878 1 4	+2,828 3 0	+1,097	+29,135 3 0	+452 4 0	+1,860	+376
Percentage	14.5	23.34	23.8	25.07	24.8	23.6	4.7	9.3

ABU ; }
The 10th May 1899. }

G. BARTON-GROVES,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Rajputana.

IV.

Showing the Highway Robberies committed, or attempted, in the Rajputana Circle, during the year ending 31st March 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	Date.	Locality	Territory.	Parties concerned, implicated or suspected.	Nature and brief details of the property stolen.	Brief statement of the fact of the case and the result of the enquiry.	REMARKS.
1	9th Dec. 1897.	...	Gwalior State	...	..	An attempt was made to rob the parcel mail despatched from Ujjain for Agar on the 9th December, 1897, by three highwaymen, 2 miles from Agar. The runner, who was suddenly stopped by the robbers, handed over the mail to the escort sower, who conveyed it safely to the Agar Post Office.	The case was pending at the close of the previous year. The Political Agent, Malwa, was of opinion that no attempt had been made on the mail; but the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, decided there was some foundation for the runner's report that the mail had been attacked by highwaymen. The culprits were not traced.
2	16th Dec 1897.	...	Ajmore District	...	One insured parcel containing 5.0 tons of lace valued Rs70. One value payable parcel, 7 ordinary parcels, 6 value payable unregistered parcels and one unregistered parcel.	The parcel mail despatched from Nasiknagar for Deoli on the 14th December, 1897, was robbed in British territory, near the Bille Patta at Deoli, at a distance of 1 mile and 3 furlongs from the Post Office. The escort sower and the runner were wounded. Part of the mail robbed was afterwards found in an adjoining field. The insured parcel and some of the ordinary parcels were carried away by robbers.	The case was pending at the close of the previous year. It remains undetermined and the investigation by the Local Police has been closed.
3	20th Feb. 1898.	...	Shantpur State	...	R300 cash.	The mail despatched from Sihri and Nagor for Deeg on the 20th February, 1898, was plundered by highway robbers at a distance of one mile from Deeg. The French officer bag from Nagor contained a remittance of Rs300. The robbers cut open the bag and took away the cash. The rest of the contents of the mail were subsequently recovered.	The case was pending at the close of the previous year. The runner, Mandhar, was suspected to have robbed the cash. He was presented in the Court of the Nazim of Deeg and was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, but on appeal to the Sessions Court, he was finally acquitted.
4	15th Feb. 1898.	...	Holkar State	...	...	Runner Hiru of the Dabhakaliyan stage, on the Ujjain-Agar line, alleged that, when carrying the mail from Agar towards Ujjain, he and the escort sower were arrested by three men, near the 23rd milestone in Indore Territory. The men threw stones at them, which struck the sower and his horse. The runner was not hit.	The offenders have not been traced. The Political Agent, Malwa, addressed the Shantpur and Holkar States, in view of rendering the escort sowers paying the Government mails more efficient.
5	19th April 1898.	...	Jhabua State	...	...	Runner Hiru Singh, while carrying the mail from Tanda Chowkay towards Sardarpur on the Ujjain-Jhabua line, was stopped by six chulis, who, after asking the runner what he carried and finding the bag with their hands, allowed him to proceed without further molestation.	The runner was unescorted and could produce no evidence of his allegation. The case was reported to the Political Agent, Bhopawar. The chulis concerned have not been traced.

ABU;
The 10th May 1899.

G. BARTON-GROVES,
Deputy Postmaster General, Rajputana.

APPENDICES TO CHAPTER XIV.

MEDICAL.

DISPENSARY REPORTS.

STATEMENT No. I.—*Showing the number of Dispensaries in Central India during the year 1898.*

POPULATION OF THE PROVINCE.	Dispensaries.	Number open on 31st De- cember.	Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open on the last day of the year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10,818,812	Class I. Class II.	...	...	...	...
	Class III-A.	...	75	3	1	77
	Class III-B.	...	10	...	...	10
	TOTAL	...	85	3	1	87

PAT. A. WEIR, M.B.,

Lieutenant-Colonel, I.M.S.,

Offg. Administrative Medical Officer,

Central India.

IV.

Showing the Highway Robberies committed, or attempted, in the Rajputana Circle, during the year ending 31st March 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	Date.	Locality	Territory.	Parties concerned, implicated or suspected.	Nature and brief details of the property stolen.	Brief statement of the fact of the case and the result of the enquiry.	REMARKS.
1	9th Dec. 1897.	...	Gwalior State	...	..	An attempt was made to rob the parcel mail despatched from Ujjain for Agar on the 9th December, 1897, by three highwaymen, 2 miles from Agar. The runner, who was suddenly stopped by the robbers, handed over the mail to the escort sower, who conveyed it safely to the Agar Post Office.	The case was pending at the close of the previous year. The Political Agent, Malwa, was of opinion that no attempt had been made on the mail; but the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, decided there was some foundation for the runner's report that the mails had been attacked by highwaymen. The culprits were not traced.
2	16th Dec. 1897.	...	Ajmore District	...	One insured parcel containing 50 tobs of lace valued Rs70. One value payable parcel, 7 ordinary parcels, 5 value payable unregistered packets and one unregistered parcel.	The parcel mail despatched from Nasirabad for Deoli on the 15th December, 1897, was robbed in British territory, near the R. fl. Butts at Deoli, at a distance of 1 mile and 3 furlongs from the Post Office. The escort sower and the runner were wounded. Part of the mail robbed was afterwards found in an adjoining field. The insured parcel and some of the ordinary parcels were carried away by robbers.	The case was pending at the close of the previous year. It remains undeterred and the investigation by the Local Police has been closed.
	20th Feb. 1898.	...	Sikripur State	...	R300 cash	The mail despatched from Sikri and Nagar for Deeg on the 20th February, 1898, was plundered by highway robbers, at a distance of one mile from Deeg. The Ranch office bag from Nagar contained a remittance of R300. The robbers cut open the bag and took away the cash. The rest of the contents of the mail were subsequently recovered.	The case was pending at the close of the previous year. The runner, Manohar, was suspected to have robbed the cash. He was presented in the Court of the Nazim of Deeg and was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, but on appeal to the Sessions Court, he was finally acquitted.
4	15th Feb. 1898.	...	Holkar State	...	...	Runner Pira of the Dhabha-Kalyan stage, on the Ujjain-Agar line, alleged that, when carrying the mail from Agar towards Ujjain, he and the escort sower were attacked by three men, near the 23rd milestone, in Indore Territory. The men threw stones at them, which struck the sower and his horse. The runner was not hit.	The offenders have not been traced. The Political Agent, Malwa, addressed the Sindhi and Holkar States, in view of rendering the escort accompanying the Government mails more efficient.
5	19th April 1898.	...	Jhabua State	...	...	Runner Hira Singh, while carrying the mail from Tanda Chowkay towards Sirdarpur on the Nag-Jhabua line, was stopped by six bhitis, who, after asking the runner what he carried and feeling the bag with their hands, allowed him to proceed without further molestation.	The runner was unescorted and could produce no evidence of his alligation. The case was reported to the Political Agent, Bhopawar. The bhitis concerned have not been traced.

ABU;
The 10th May 1899.

G. BARTON-GROVES,
Deputy Postmaster General, Rajputana.

APPENDICES TO CHAPTER XIV.

MEDICAL.

DISPENSARY REPORTS.

STATEMENT No. I.—*Showing the number of Dispensaries in Central India during the year 1898.*

POPULATION OF THE PROVINCE.	Dispensaries.	Number open on 31st De- cember.	Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open on the last day of the year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10,818,812	Class I.	...	...	...	...
	Class II.	...	...	...	...
	Class III-A.	...	75	8	1	77
						Opened 1 at Govindgarh in Paghelkhand on 31st October 1898.
						Opened 1 at Basoda in Bhopal in April 1898.
						Opened 1 at Bang in Bhopawar on 16th June 1898.
						Closed 1, Kolaras in Gwalior on 21st December 1898.
	Class III-B.	...	10	...	...	10
						Class I.—Supported by the State (Government of India).
						Class II.—Supported by Local Bodies.
						Class III-A.—Supported by private individuals.
						Class III-B.—Supported partly by private individuals and partly by the State.
	TOTAL	...	85	3	1	87

PAT. A. WEIR, M.B.,

Lieutenant-Colonel, I.M.S.,

Offg. Administrative Medical Officer,

Central India.

STATEMENT No. II.—Showing the number of In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1893.

Name of District.	Name of Province.	Of what class.	IN-DOOR PATIENTS.						OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.						Average daily attendance.	Total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door.		
			a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l				
Bhopalhund.	• • { III-A III-B }	2,336	1,798	111	159	122	522	140	74	100-01	37-93	13-90	150-91	107,410	11,093	118,500	115,000	120,544
Indore.	• • • III-A	4,308	2,054	856	929	329	727	241	66	174-02	43-98	16-86	234-00	271,057	39,905	311,052	281,510	315,470
Gwalior.	• • • III-A	1,800	1,000	416	181	120	633	136	86	63-02	35-29	6-29	104-60	119,888	14,019	133,907	126,007	135,716
Bhopal.	• • • { III-A III-B }	1,880	1,093	76	81	104	754	44	24	26-75	14-33	4-83	45-91	72,956	22,768	95,024	737-48	90,404
Dhopavare.	• • • { III-A III-B }	2,056	1,846	94	16	42	204	47	26	3-05	0-70	1-17	5-61	70,706	20,131	99,839	27,947	101,816
Bundelkhand.	• • III-B	426	313	85	23	33	775	14	8	14-55	5-15	1-70	21-49	6,387	665	7,052	42-52	7,478
Guna.	• • III-B	470	310	47	47	42	894	50	10	22-09	9-60	0-81	32-50	7,031	1,087	8,118	68-27	8,558
Mhow.	• • III-A	48	30	...	6	1260	12	4	3-00	0-10	0-10	3-20	8-37	...	8,377	77-80	8,425	794,800
Total.	• ...	12,922	8,453	1,635	1,469	789	610	663	298	407-09	147-17	44-15	538-71	63,114	118,764	781,878	5371-31	794,800

Central India Agency.

PAT. A. WEIR, M.B., Lieutenant-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Officer-Administrative Medical Officer,
Central India.

STATEMENT No. II.—Showing the number of In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1893.

FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

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Statement No. II.—Showing the number of In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1898—contd.

Name of Dispensary. No. of Districts.	Of what class.	IN-DOOR PATIENTS.						OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.						Total number of patients treated both indoor and outdoor.	
		INDOOR PATIENTS.			OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.			INDOOR PATIENTS.			OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.				
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l		
25. Ujjain Hospital	A	437	51	36	68	963	24	6	2000	446	109	1135	1112	13,549	
26. " Dispensary	"	272	161	29	44	735	19	4	1297	274	108	23,296	24,931	21,431	
27. Mandeswar	"	120	80	7	14	750	12	4	951	049	032	19,168	19,721	19,983	
28. Barwazar	"	"	10	"	"	"	"	"	2037	11797	1001	11,797	11,617	11,617	
29. Neemuch	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	673	805	7568	7,568	7,568	7,568	
30. Juvrud	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	610	4395	1485	6,170	6,217	6,217	
31. Khairabad	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6852	120	6,852	6,852	6,852	6,852	
32. Aigar	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	012	012	012	012	012	012	
33. Singajpur	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	208	062	001	2,083	3,575	5,610	
34. Sarangpur	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1075	1776	1778	17,755	22,879	23,010	
Indore and Malwa.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	167	056	024	2,37	10,356	11,404	
Total	"	4,958	856	923	320	727	241	66	17402	4398	1666	23166	271,657	314,410	
35. Men's Dispensary, Lashkar	3rd A	705	168	82	65	922	54	33	3442	068	168	3678	14,339	16,336	
36. Women's Hospital	"	378	163	118	46	27	714	10	275	212	815	27,47	7,765	8,173	
37. Civil Dispensary, Gwalior	"	72	68	1	1	12	83	7	10	178	034	487	7,122	7,620	
38. " Morar	"	89	26	"	6	5	"	8	147	007	002	7,501	493	8,003	
39. Branch "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	156	"	"	27,825	7,745	8,132	
40. Civil "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2793	766	766	5,573	5,573	5,573	
41. " Jatra	"	69	10	11	4	4	579	5	12	272	199	482	3,500	1,610	
42. " Sahibganj	"	51	26	13	6	3	688	8	7	40	004	044	4,006	4,520	
43. " Narwar	"	133	95	17	12	150	12	3	628	117	070	815	5,977	6,467	
44. " Moonisie	"	49	32	11	"	2	403	8	310	068	018	426	6,334	6,334	
45. " Blind	"	47	27	10	1	4	861	6	2	326	171	497	5,153	5,153	
46. " Bhanderi	"	106	41	60	13	2	106	4	4	020	008	001	4,197	4,197	
47. " Karedi	"	14	9	"	3	1	10	1	1	119	010	004	1,33	1,33	
48. " Kohars	"	10	4	8	1	1	10	9	1	050	005	005	055	055	
49. " Shirn	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	988	736	1,724	
50. " Bilisa	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,778	336	2,114	
Net other G. dist.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5,553	1,819	7,372	

FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

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61.	"	Sankatch	"	40	27	7	4	2	500	3	3	202	019	003	224	6,088	918	7,006	6958	7,048	
62.	"	Shujapore	"	96	81	7	2	3	312	6	2	441	246	...	687	6,816	1,889	7,635	4453	7,771	
	TOTAL	"	"	1,809	1,000	416	181	120	663	135	86	6302	3620	620	10460	119,888	14,019	133,907	120397	135,716	
63.	Royal Prince of Wales	3rd A	667	542	23	38	47	704	26	...	17,67	035	147	1970	11,148	7,384	18,552	14287	19,199		
64.	Jehangirabad	"	"	269	196	21	21	22	817	...	18	...	982	242	1234	6,4520	5380	1,490	5,736		
65.	Lakshmiwore Pernam	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,077	719	5,736	7,705	6,055
66.	Rawain	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,947	2,362	7,232	38,93	7,240
67.	Astha	"	"	355	276	22	21	26	732	12	6	893	876	094	1363	11,232	5,131	1,016	4,447	12,089	
68.	Shahore	"	"	3rd A	89	79	1	9	1011	6	...	015	000	1,556	1,913	5,778	4823	7,867
69.	Narsingh	"	"	3rd B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,494	283	7,877	4674	7,877
70.	Pecra	"	"	3rd A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,219	1,161	3,480	3815	3,480
71.	Kurwai	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,657	1,059	3,726	2654	3,726
72.	Kunjwore	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,613	2,550	2,550	2,549	2,580
73.	Patheore	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200	580	2,780	2595	2,780
74.	Makandargarh	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,346	912	5,158	4920	5,259
75.	Khalikhpur	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,012	804	2,816	2,816	2,816
	TOTAL	"	"	1,880	1,093	76	81	104	754	44	24	2675	1433	488	4591	72,256	32,768	95,024	73748	96,404	
68.	Victoria Hospital, Sirdarpur	3rd B	1,356	1,250	77	10	073	29	11	203	059	108	370	10,828	4,148	14,971	41,03	16,327			
69.	Dawani	3rd A	190	183	...	4	3	105	2	049	002	060	051	13,474	6,646	13,664	36,90	13,664			
70.	Rajpore	"	"	...	...	67	2	4	500	2	015	005	002	022	2,344	6,646	1820	6,646	1820	
71.	Pansemal	Distict	"	"	80	15	6	11	564	2	049	004	002	022	2,232	5,875	16,09	6,955	16,09		
72.	All Rajpur	Distict	"	"	195	149	...	...	...	2	049	004	002	022	1,242	1,122	2,304	6,47	2,304	
73.	All Kharj	Distict	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,183	2,061	6,294	1710	6,460
74.	Bukimgarh	Distict	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	600	1,120	1,420	1,420
75.	Jhabua	"	"	61	35	1	9	8	1568	3	2	011	002	...	013	3,100	1,061	4,160	1139	4,160	
76.	" Thandla	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,255	2,500	7,725	2125	7,806
77.	" Ranipur	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,011	1,612	4,012	4,012	4,012
78.	Jolat	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,034	1,023	3,057	837	3,057
79.	Manpur	3rd B	"	62	64	3	483	3	2	011	039	002	016	2,120	1,111	3,251	885	3,231			
80.	Khadgaon	3rd A	"	59	58	1	1	1	169	2	012	015	002	015	3,351	1,210	4,551	1210	4,643		
81.	Amphera	3rd B	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,043	3,130	874	3,232	9,232
82.	Tirba	3rd A	"	63	38	1	3	3	977	2	010	003	001	015	3,202	1,013	2,036	666	2,028		
83.	Kergado	"	"	10	9	...	...	...	...	1	005	000	000	005	2,900	4,906	1344	4,959	2,874	
84.	Lungi	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	01	005	000	005	2,036	2,804	1338	2,874	2,874	
	TOTAL	"	"	2,056	1,846	94	16	42	204	47	26	365	679	117	561	70,708	29,131	90,939	27547	101,805	

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CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY REPORT

STATEMENT No. II.—Showing the number of In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1895—concl.

Name of Dispensary.	Number of patients treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number discharged otherwise.	Ratio of death per cent. treated.	Died.	Discharged.	Number available.	Number of patients available.	IN-DOOR PATIENTS.			OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.						
									a	b	c	d	e	f				
Narong Dispensary	3rd B	426	313	95	23	33	776	14	8	1435	616	170	2140	6,887	656	7,052	4253	7,478
Guna Charitable Dispensary	3rd B	470	310	47	47	42	694	30	10	2200	900	61	9230	7,031	1,057	8,118	5927	8,598
Dantmej Pethonjee Dispensary	3rd A.	48	38	...	...	6	1250	13	4	300	310	10	320	8,377	...	8,377	7760	8,425

PAT. A. WEIR, M.B., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Officer Administrative Medical Officer, Central India.

DISPENSARY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT No. III.—Showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1898-99.

Name of District.	Number.	General Diseases.												Local Diseases.																													
		Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Lung.	Diseases of the Heart.	Diseases of the Ear.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Nose.	Diseases of the Respiratory system.	Diseases of the Digestive system.	Diseases of the Urinary system.	Diseases of the Genito-urinary system.	Diseases of the Skin.	All other Local Diseases.	Local Injuries.	Injuries in field of operations.	Total number of in-door and out-door patients.																							
1 Bhopalhund.	2	1,249	30,101	6	6	24	14	16	1,260	6,511	87	66	1,258	2,371	17,210	5,374	317	18	162	7,225	1,450	6,601	165	4,013	36	429	1	27	101	1,361	251	3,261	6,935	10,876	96	24	2,329	270	1,50,51	5,308			
2 Indore	*	2	6	5,023	63,270	3,007	1,030	2,622	225	12,000	4,350	6,516	206	675	10,887	6,683	50,900	15,254	1,334	95	617	14,702	6,029	7,500	505	19,510	1,983	1,816	1	955	600	2,036	1,630	5,833	24,147	27,030	346	360	4,308	223	15,160	16,117	
3 Gwalior	*	1	2	3,104	23,121	1,061	1,747	1,448	143	2,610	1,098	6,906	121	208	6,875	4,005	7,385	4,546	701	104	1,614	11,200	2,450	2,035	480	9,000	1,250	674	8	841	326	1,805	863	8,815	7,706	10,631	307	301	3,710	101	1,35,710	6,306	
4 Bhopal	*	4	6	3,309	21,751	1,260	270	1,430	3,063	2,666	1,165	2,348	153	61	3,037	3,386	4,680	3,222	679	250	1,462	7,916	3,118	2,464	681	3,289	1,010	1,141	5	910	302	1,180	686	3,030	4,205	7,268	1,007	707	1,653	240	10,101	8,945	
5 Bhilawar	*	11	...	1,052	31,010	491	281	605	80	2,100	457	1,863	16	61	607	2,054	14,756	2,293	423	116	1,623	6,383	2,408	2,639	165	7,034	623	201	17	204	30	528	100	2,063	6,232	7,312	101	263	1,148	325	1,01,562	5,743	
6 Bundelkhand	*	1	...	03	1,214	147	161	94	7	111	40	377	16	15	107	101	683	432	32	8	16	896	111	139	17	305	65	65	1	40	26	103	13	235	312	700	8	1	313	10	7,477	418	
7 Guna	*	60	605	260	40	201	30	36	205	203	42	722	25	1,167	414	50	..	225	232	346	42	710	174	54	..	105	95	105	25	124	38	677	6	..	370	2	8,65	740	
8 Chow	*	...	14	2,070	...	161	68	21	111	20	136	69	130	1,365	405	...	1	11	641	162	...	1,223	...	60	30	116	1,200	...	16	101	2	6,25	618
Total	*	27	11	15,102	173,160	7,503	6,114	7,301	912	20,075	8,360	29,001	602	1,042	21,452	22,606	93,756	30,000	3,442	6,603	40,121	10,323	21,846	1,084	10,350	4,205	4,810	33,000	1,074	7,013	3,385	24,111	50,600	78,172	1,260	7,041	8,703						

PAT. A. WEIR, M.B., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.,
Officer-Administrative Medical Officer, Central India.

DISPENSARY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT No. III.—Showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1898.

		GENERAL DISEASES.										LOCAL DISEASES.																														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Number.	Name of Dispenser.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malaria.	Secondary syphilis.	Primary syphilis.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Tuberculosis and other diseases.	Debilities and anaemias.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Diseases of the heart.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the lungs.	Diseases of the skin.	Diseases of the mucous membranes.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Other diseases of the soft tissue.	Diseases of the epidermis.	Gout.	Other diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the intertuberous system.	Soft chancres.	Ulcers.	Allo other local ulcers.	Other diseases of the skin.	General infections.	Local infections.	Total number of in-door and out-door patients admitted.	Details of the dispensary.	Locality.	Operations.	4	5							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11																																

FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

STATEMENT No. III.—*Showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1893—contd.*

STATEMENT No. IIIA.—Showing the Surgical Operations performed in the Dispensaries in Central India during the year 1898.

Class.	Nature of operations.	Number of patients remaining under treatment at December 1898.	Number of Operations performed during 1898.			Number of patients operated on in column 4.	Total of patients in column 3 and 4.	Number of cases 0.			Number of patients remaining under treatment, except those mentioned in the previous year.
			Principal.	Second-ary.	Total.			Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	
Operations on Tumours	Removal by excision or otherwise.										
(a) Malignant	•	•	2	40	5	54	49	51	31	4	4
(b) Non-Malignant	•	•	•	244	2	246	244	214	238	6	...
Operations on Cysts	Tapping.	•	•	7	•	7	7	7	3	1	...
Removal	•	•	•	37	•	37	37	34	1	1	...
Evacuation of Abscess	By free incision and drainage	•	•	146	18,527	454	18,081	18,673	17,205	607	11
By Limited incision	•	•	•	1,050	8	1,058	1,050	1,050	1,026	3	2
Removal of Foreign Bodies	•	•	61	1,165	38	1,198	1,165	1,326	1,158	41	16
Operations on Blood Vessels	Lithotomy	•	•	•	1	1	1	1	1	...	1
On veins.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	...	...
<i>For Hemorrhage.</i>											
Operations on Lymphatic Organs.	Ligation.	•	•	•	63	7	60	63	63	51	...
Removal of lymphatic glands	•	•	•	65	•	65	65	65	64	...	2
Operations on the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissues.	Removal of skin.	•	•	485	18	503	485	485	473	8	...
Cupping.	•	•	•	45	1	46	45	45	40	3	...
Introduction of Saton.	•	•	•	64	2	66	64	66	52	1	...
For chronic ulcer.	•	•	2	64	2	66	64	66	20	...	2
For cicatrices and cicatrical adhesions.	•	•	•	20	•	20	20	20	20	...	...
Skin grafting.	•	•	•	71	•	71	71	71	70	1	...
Hypodermic injection.	•	•	1,468	66	1,534	1,468	1,468	1,332	57	26	1
Avulsion of nail.	•	•	22	•	22	22	22	21	...	...	...
Injection for posioned wounds.	•	•	13	•	13	13	13	13	...	...	...
Smutting for posioned wounds.	•	•	28	•	28	28	28	28	...	...	...
Operations on Bones.	Incision of parotidum.	•	•	12	•	12	12	12	11	...	1
Excision.	•	•	3	75	2	77	75	73	3	3	...
Removal of fragments of bone or sesamstra.	•	•	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
For non-united or ill-united fracture.	•	•	12	277	•	277	277	277	277	277	10
On fractured bones.	•	•	13	•	•	•	•	•	264	2	10

Operations on Joints.

Reduction of dislocation.

Torn injury.

Operations on Tendons and Fascia	Muscles,	Tendon.	Division of fascia (glutæal).
			Division of cicatrial adhesions

Anthoncamen

Tapping or aspiration.

	Tapping or aspiration.						
Knee	•	•	•	•	•	•	1
Shoulder.		<i>Incision.</i>					
Knee	•	•	•	•	•	•	1
Ankle	•	•	•	•	•	•	1
		<i>Excision.</i>					
Lower Jaw	•	•	•	•	•	•	1
Elbow	•	•	•	•	•	•	2
Knee	•	•	•	•	•	•	2

For Ankylosis.

Reduction of dislocation.	
Lower Jaw	...
Clavicle	...
Shoulder	...
Hip	...
Elbow	...
Wrist	...
Phalanges	...
Hip	...
Knee	...
Patella	...
Joints not specified	1

STATEMENT No. IIIA.—*Showing the Surgical Operations performed in the Dispensaries in Central India during the Year 1893—contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Class.	Nature of operation.	Nature or Observations pertaining to date and year.	Number of patients remaining under treat- ment on or after Dec. 31, 1863.	Number of patients admitted in column 4.	Total of columns 3 and 6.	Deaths from diseases of the arm.	Deaths from diseases of the leg.	Remarks.
<i>For injury—contd.</i>								
<i>Amputations—contd. •</i>								
Arm, Lower third.			2	2	2	2	2	•
Forearm, Upper third.			1	1	1	1	1	•
" Middle "			3	3	3	3	3	•
" Lower "			1	1	1	1	1	•
Wrist.			1	1	1	1	1	•
Through Metacarpus			21	21	21	18	2	1
Phalanges			26	26	25	21	21	4
Thigh, Middle third.			8	8	8	7	1	•
" Lower "			2	2	2	2	1	1
Leg, Upper "			8	8	9	2	1	•
" Middle "			1	1	1	2	1	•
" Lower "			1	1	1	1	1	•
Ankle.			4	4	4	4	1	•
Through Tharsus			1	1	1	1	1	•
Phalanges.			18	18	14	13	13	1
<i>For disease.</i>								
Arm, Middle third.			3	3	3	3	3	1
" Lower "			1	1	1	1	1	•
Forearm, Middle third.			1	1	1	1	1	•
" Lower "			1	1	1	1	1	•
Leg, Upper third.			2	2	2	2	2	•
" Lower "			1	1	1	1	1	•
Ankle.			1	1	1	1	1	1
Phalanges.			7	7	7	6	6	1
<i>For depressed bone.</i>								
Trephining			1	1	1	1	1	2
Elevation			2	2	2	2	2	2
Amputations on the Skul and Brain.								
Operation on the Fins, Nasal Clefts, and Mouth.								
Rhinoplasty			12	12	12	12	12	2
Clefts and Mouth.			1	1	1	1	1	1

STATEMENT NO. IIIA.—Showing the Surgical Operations performed in the Dispensaries in Central India during the year 1893—concl.

Removal of Vesical calculi.															
a. Suprapubic	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
b. Lateral perineal	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
c. Median perineal	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
By lithotomy	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
By lithotomy	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
By lithotomy	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Removal of urethral calculi or foreign bodies in urethra.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
<i>For stricture of urethra.</i>															
a. By gradual dilatation	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
b. By forcible	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
c. By internal urethrotomy	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
d. By external urethrotomy or by penile section.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
For phimosis	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
" paraphimosis	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Amputation of penis, partial or complete	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
<i>For hidradenitis.</i>															
a. Tapping	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
b. " with injection	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
For fungous testis	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Castration	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
<i>Ovariotomy.</i>															
Abdominal hysterectomy	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Panceriosis of ovarian cyst	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Removal of polypus	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Scraping of uterine cavity	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Removal of new growth of Vagina	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Amputation of clitoris	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Application of forceps	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Vesicostomy	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Pedal extraction	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Craniotomy	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Cesarean section	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Separation and extraction of placenta and membranes after delivery.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Total	•	380	42,200	1,063	43,263	42,200	42,590	40,191	1,131	790	77	390			

PAT. A. WEIR, M.B., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.,
Officer Administrative Medical Officer, Central India.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY REPORT

SATURATE No. IV.—Showing The Classes and Sizes of the In-door and Out-door patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1808.

No.	Name of district.	TOTAL TREATED DURING THE YEAR.						CLASSES.						DAILY ATTENDANCE.					
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	Average Number.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Ratio per cent. of Total.		
1	Burghfield	69,117	26,716	35,011	120,844	20	24	95,841	21,675	...	...	284	652,35	322,38	327,31	1,302,54	50.08 | 124.73 | 25.13 | 100.00
2	Indore	143,293	68,175	113,982	315,450	...	...	211,942	102,738	...	...	770	1,214,77	469,42	820,87	2,649,06	49.03 | 18.42 | 32.55 | 100.00
3	Gwalior	77,794	25,910	32,012	135,716	4	64	99,081	32,545	...	...	4,072	794,57	468,12	250,98	1,313,67	60.48 | 20.12 | 19.10 | 100.00
4	Bhopal	64,203	21,205	20,936	96,404	24	92	65,003	40,979	114	...	192	417,04	202,00	163,75	733,39	53.30 | 26.83 | 20.87 | 100.00		
5	Bhopawar	64,501	16,487	32,107	101,695	1	...	86,072	14,698	...	...	7,124	151,99	43,47	89,62	285,08	53.32 | 15.24 | 31.44 | 100.00
6	Bundelkhand	3,993	2,398	1,688	7,478	...	...	2,863	1,961	...	...	2,354	83,74	14,95	15,92	64,01	52.71 | 23.36 | 23.33 | 100.00
7	Guna	4,543	1,615	2,425	6,588	...	...	6,711	1,877	...	...	54,12	20,58	16,57	91,57	59.43 | 22.47 | 18.10 | 100.00	
8	Mhow	3,692	1,772	3,051	8,425	...	...	5,252	2,910	246	17	...	33,10	10,00	28,70	80,80	40.97 | 23.51 | 35.62 | 100.00
Total.		400,240	153,538	241,232	794,800	49	180	659,516	210,583	300	17	15,368	3,286,98	1,461,02	1,722,32	6,470,12	50.81 | 22.58 | 26.61 | 100.00		

The 15th April 1899

PAT. A. WEIR, M.B., TIENT.-COL., I.M.S.,

Off. Administrative Medical Officer in Central India.

Statement No. IV.—Showing the Classes and Sexes of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1898.

STATEMENT No. IV.—Showing the Classes and Seats of the Indoor and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1898.

No.	Name of Dispensary	TOTAL TREATED DURING THE YEAR				CLASSES.				DAILY ATTENDANCE.				AVERAGE NUMBER.	RATIO TEN CENT. OR					
		Men,		Women,		Children,		Burgesses,		Hindus,		Muslims,		Others Classes						
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n					
1	Sutna Areroy Hospital	1,902	561	3,125	632	20	24	2,482	637	108-13	6	21-25	4-17	3-30	387-72	73-99	14-52	11-49	100-00	
2	" Reghurom Singh's Hos.	9,458	3,730	5,053	13,185	..	..	16,553	3,545	..	10	108-13	46-90	60-51	201-04	62-54	22-43	21-08	100-00
3	" Vinket Singh's Eye Hospital.	1,552	1,452	3,087	6,991	..	..	6,518	1,748	..	..	16-99	14-48	34-10	65-57	25-91	22-09	52-00	100-00
4	Roya Victoria Hospital	11,759	4,172	5,537	21,478	..	..	16,28	5,038	..	12	135-42	62-86	68-06	256-34	52-59	24-62	22-05	100-00
5	" Military " Jail	1,359	1,255	14	1,255	..	..	1,101	1,158	..	..	24-75	6-02	26-15	6-80	55-88	4-12	..	100-00
6	" Zenana Dispensary	4,650	2,048	3,349	10,307	..	..	2,77	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	76-77	33-23	100-00	
7	Mangawala Pethowran	6,450	4,167	4,807	16,990	..	..	8,199	2,096	..	..	13	32-52	21-30	80-18	40-41	26-46	33-13	100-00
8	Teenther "	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,881	671	..	..	..	..	..	..	61-30	21-14	15-36	100-00
9	Burdees	4,167	674	5,393	11,654	..	..	6,954	4,666	..	..	..	..	..	..	36-04	7-47	22-63	100-00
10	Romnagar	3,141	1,820	2,554	7,725	..	..	5,416	1,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	46-49	4-65	25-24	100-00
11	Chandua	1,418	1,315	4,357	3,245	..	..	3,894	833	..	..	..	..	..	..	13-04	15-42	33-49	100-00
12	Sohnpur	2,141	713	1,207	4,061	..	..	954	609	..	..	..	..	..	..	34-07	11-39	16-61	100-00
13	Mangar	3,781	2,507	3,359	6,501	..	..	4,594	406	..	..	..	..	..	..	41-76	16-56	74-76	100-00
14	Pethowran	2,507	940	1,080	4,477	..	..	4,594	233	..	..	..	..	..	..	38-92	22-25	21-90	100-00
15	Gobindgarh	817	205	1,655	1,977	..	..	1,161	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	57-53	10-84	23-35	100-00
16	Negada Hospital	4,914	3,828	3,984	12,200	..	..	3,940	2,051	..	..	..	..	..	..	17-01	11-11	22-07	100-00
17	Total	59,117	26,716	35,011	1,20,844	20	24	36,641	21,076	284	652-35	392-88	327-31	1,302-54	50-08	24-79	25-13	100-00
18	Indore Charitable Hospital	16,433	6,516	7,189	29,138	21,122	6,502	57-50	30-07	60-8	30-66	100-00
19	City Dispensary	14,654	6,905	12,350	32,418	21,570	12,148	45-24	84-54	45-24	19-14	100-00
20	Sathua	1,697	954	1,045	3,494	2,078	516	6-00	5-71	22-00	37-74	100-00
21	Dhar	10,647	9,570	6,797	25,414	17,294	6,180	25-06	48-88	24-10	27-52	100-00
22	Dewas	12,234	6,623	6,334	25,691	19,855	5,736	52-70	20-31	56-41	12-56	100-00
23	Iorn	16,164	6,623	13,334	36,011	17,529	18,482	89-80	38-50	53-40	20-50	100-00
24	Ratlam	14,839	4,132	16,583	34,557	18,400	16,157	94-13	24-23	91-46	20-92	100-00

Miles.

25	Ujjain Hospital	•	7,363	3,068	3,080	13,549	9,157	4,179	213	133,447	32,72	198,37	67,28	16,49	16,23	100,00				
26	" Dispensary	•	10,396	5,144	8,801	24,451	...	... 15,554	6,763	113,88	68,64	92,43	22,13	34,89	100,00				
27	Kandeshur	•	8,169	4,178	6,708	19,093	... 14,658	6,316	... 11,938	84	81,55	39,50	68,95	43,03	20,84	100,00				
28	Barnagar	•	5,072	2,178	4,607	11,917	... 7,554	2,353	... 5,260	141,25	18,24	18,24	18,24	18,24	100,00					
29	Neemuch	•	3,995	1,310	2,332	7,558	... 2,358	2,358	... 2,358	141,25	7,78	11,94	94,33	13,73	19,34	100,00				
30	Jawal	•	2,494	1,116	2,627	6,237	... 2,358	2,358	... 2,358	141,25	7,78	11,94	94,33	13,73	19,34	100,00				
31	Khachroh	•	3,028	1,368	2,638	6,982	... 5,180	1,743	... 5,180	141,25	7,78	11,94	94,33	13,73	19,34	100,00				
32	Agar	•	2,538	847	2,175	5,610	... 3,832	1,778	... 3,832	141,25	7,78	11,94	94,33	13,73	19,34	100,00				
33	Shiparpur	•	9,148	4,387	9,511	23,046	... 17,924	6,789	... 6,789	141,25	7,78	11,94	94,33	13,73	19,34	100,00				
34	Sarangpur	•	4,343	2,438	4,748	11,494	... 7,354	4,140	... 4,140	141,25	7,78	11,94	94,33	13,73	19,34	100,00				
Total		•	143,293	68,175	113,982	315,450	...	211,942	102,738	...	770	1,249,77	469,42	826,87	2,540,06	49,03	18,42	22,55	100,00	
Total		•	77,794	25,910	32,012	135,716	4	64	99,091	32,545	...	4,072	794,57	268,12	250,98	1,313,07	60,48	20,42	10,10	100,00
35	Men's Dispensary, Lashkar	•	12,218	15	3,102	15,335	5	12,007	3,108	...	155	130,56	0,58	16,92	147,26	38,66	0,46	10,88	100,00	
36	Women's Hospital	•	5,683	2,490	8,173	2	6	5,940	2,058	...	167	93,74	20,38	120,12	78,91	51,96	10,00	100,00		
37	Civil Dispensary, Gwalior	•	3,836	1,063	2,101	7,620	36	4,881	2,638	...	167	97,82	10,75	117,19	73,79	51,96	10,00	100,00		
38	Branch	•	4,256	1,271	2,576	7,182	1	6,635	2,144	...	362	39,64	11,38	23,49	74,51	53,20	15,27	31,53	100,00	
39	Branch	•	15,338	4,736	7,761	27,826	...	22,328	5,498	...	161,91	42,74	49,77	25,42	83,64	16,80	19,56	100,00		
40	Civil	•	8,264	1,280	904	1,131	...	3,475	1,269	...	665	36,95	10,82	60,35	62,67	22,50	10,00	100,00		
41	"	•	2,641	822	1,108	4,571	...	2,7559	1,619	213	2,26	3,03	12,61	57,79	17,93	24,22	100,00			
42	"	•	Salabgarh	4,266	1,002	1,199	6,467	3	3,987	2,288	189	46,72	10,96	15,13	72,81	61,17	20,77	100,00		
43	"	•	Norwar	4,710	1,591	1,852	8,156	...	6,185	1,966	...	5	42,65	14,17	73,38	69,26	19,31	22,43	100,00	
44	"	•	Mongolabie	2,683	883	4,244	1	2	3,197	1,034	...	10	26,76	6,66	48,66	69,30	21,71	17,39	100,00	
45	"	•	Bhind	3,211	626	639	4,476	...	3,484	991	...	1	8,79	1,72	17,76	12,27	71,64	14,02	14,34	100,00
46	"	•	Rhander	4,469	995	1,382	8,846	3	5,616	1,235	...	1	16,06	16,65	97,86	95,16	16,00	8,84	100,00	
47	"	•	Kareva	2,041	284	220	2,545	1	1,897	619	...	7	16,25	2,92	9,16	21,90	12,24	13,33	14,43	100,00
48	"	•	Kolaras	1,118	3,265	1,724	1,724	...	1,185	639	...	11,21	0,58	12,05	33,03	4,81	2,16	100,00		
49	"	•	Spiri	1,289	376	4,49	2,114	7	1,211	896	27,53	7,14	8,73	42,40	33,44	16,45	20,11	100,00
50	"	•	Builes	3,910	1,761	1,692	7,372	1	6,633	7,38	...	10,74	4,82	4,82	20,10	52,20	23,87	22,93	100,00	
51	"	•	Sounhatch	4,326	1,852	1,868	7,046	...	6,023	1,645	...	478	42,24	14,44	71,62	68,98	20,16	20,86	100,00	
52	"	•	Shujatpur	4,270	1,707	1,704	7,771	...	3,628	2,315	...	1,928	31,82	10,51	61,70	61,55	20,33	18,12	100,00	
Total		•	77,794	25,910	32,012	135,716	4	64	99,091	32,545	...	4,072	794,57	268,12	250,98	1,313,07	60,48	20,42	10,10	100,00
53	Royal Prince of Wales	•	11,402	3,168	4,620	19,190	...	8,808	10,301	...	...	104,90	29,66	28,01	152,57	64,52	18,26	17,23	100,00
54	Johnapirahad	•	3,450	2,200	1,713	6,065	3	2,976	3,451	...	...	25,88	11,40	16,57	48,02	33,80	13,30	10,00	100,00
55	Lansdowne Fonda	•	...	3,454	2,611	6,065	3	2,971	3,541	...	90	59,80	29,50	8,00	38,00	52,51	26,46	27,90	100,00	
56	Arsney	•	3,837	1,902	1,401	7,230	...	3,900	3,321	...	...	10,69	8,00	8,21	42,41	63,13	19,36	17,71	100,00
57	Barasia	•	2,921	1,677	1,691	6,051	4,447	2,613	1,898	4,600	100	26,90	21,17	16,31	90,08	69,35	13,50	18,11	100,00	
58	Sahora	•	7,106	2,491	2,438	12,089	20	92	7,163	4,600	114	100	62,60	21,17	11,13	39,64	44,26	27,50	28,15	100,00
59	Shironj	•	1,834	1,302	1,425	4,561	...	2,168	2,303	...	...	17,50	10,91	11,13	39,64	44,26	27,50	28,15	100,00

STATEMENT No. IV.—Showing the Classes and States of the Indoor and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1895—contd.

No.	Name of Dispensary	# Total Treated during the Year.			CLASSES.						DAILY ATTENDANCE.													
					a			b			c			d			e			f				
		5	6	7	Children.	Women.	Total.	Burpeen.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Burpeen.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Burpeen.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Burpeen.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Burpeen.	Hindus.	Muslims.		
60	Narsinghpur	•	•	•	5,470	1,222	1,175	7,807	1	•	5,829	2,038	2,191	•	•	•	33,92	754	701	48,47	69,98	15,655	14,40	100,00
61	Deora	•	•	•	0,171	975	731	7,877	1	•	6,833	1,070	1,710	•	•	•	34,87	640	647	7,440	13,70	11,70	1,000	1,000
62	Korwa	•	•	•	1,881	847	753	3,150	•	•	5,903	724	724	•	•	•	17,65	811	811	33,15	53,24	24,47	22,30	160,00
63	Kunjnor	•	•	•	2,281	798	617	9,726	•	•	8,187	763	763	•	•	•	18,29	977	4,82	23,19	59,0	50,31	16,98	100,00
64	Pahore	•	•	•	1,625	567	393	2,680	•	•	2,101	679	679	•	•	•	13,45	492	620	4,63	25,66	62,07	20,27	17,68
65	Mukundangath	•	•	•	1,722	65	467	2,780	•	•	2,394	2,254	2,254	•	•	•	20,50	10,20	10,20	40,20	61,00	25,37	23,48	100,00
66	Khilkipur	•	•	•	2,063	1,353	1,241	5,258	•	•	1,804	1,012	1,012	•	•	•	14,71	623	623	23,57	62,41	22,15	15,44	100,00
67	Basoda	•	•	•	1,740	610	466	2,816	•	•	1,804	1,012	1,012	•	•	•	14,71	623	623	23,57	62,41	22,15	15,44	100,00
Total.		•	54,203	21,266	20,936	98,404	24	92	55,003	40,979	114	•	192	407,04	202,60	163,76	783,39	53,30	25,83	20,97	100,00			
68	Victor Hospital, Sirdarpur	•	8,230	1,818	6,278	16,327	•	•	16,312	463	463	•	•	•	152	22,55	4,93	17,20	41,73	50,42	11,13	38,45	100,00	
69	Barwani	•	8,198	1,140	4,356	19,664	1	•	11,921	1,562	1,562	•	•	•	130	25,25	3,12	12,90	37,41	50,45	8,37	32,08	100,00	
70	" Rajpur	•	3,198	616	3,834	6,046	•	•	6,190	1,440	1,440	•	•	•	316	6,75	251	6,94	18,20	18,08	13,73	38,13	100,00	
71	Pansamal	•	3,227	1,087	1,661	5,956	•	•	5,956	682	682	•	•	•	3,117	8,11	2,92	4,38	16,31	16,66	17,10	26,24	100,00	
72	Ali Rajpur	•	1,201	352	2,364	3,115	•	•	3,115	1,75	1,75	•	•	•	3,29	874	0,95	2,22	6,47	50,85	14,84	34,91	100,00	
73	Mitawali	•	3,610	1,063	1,776	6,469	•	•	6,223	1,675	1,675	•	•	•	971	9,8	2,96	17,65	55,93	16,77	27,26	100,00		
74	District	•	889	227	304	1,420	•	•	0,233	293	293	•	•	•	604	0,63	0,63	3,80	62,47	16,10	21,31	100,00		
75	Balkhatgarh	•	2,163	824	1,173	4,160	•	•	3,258	653	653	•	•	•	219	6,92	2,26	3,21	11,39	61,98	19,84	23,81	100,00	
76	Jhabua	•	3,500	1,484	2,822	7,806	•	•	6,779	1,361	1,361	•	•	•	826	8,58	4,07	7,73	21,38	44,61	38,16	19,04	100,00	
77	" Bhandla	•	1,521	741	1,750	4,012	•	•	8,249	709	709	•	•	•	64	4,16	2,03	4,79	10,98	37,97	18,10	43,61	100,00	
78	Raonpur	•	1,004	520	733	3,037	•	•	3,340	717	717	•	•	•	4,33	1,97	2,01	8,97	52,45	25,54	31,01	100,00		
79	Telat	•	1,906	656	769	3,281	•	•	2,114	778	778	•	•	•	623	1,63	1,63	2,69	69,09	17,29	23,82	100,00		
80	Mampur	•	2,403	1,034	1,206	4,613	•	•	3,030	1,120	1,120	•	•	•	493	6,58	2,84	3,30	12,72	61,73	22,33	26,94	100,00	
81	Khalgaon	•	2,044	578	636	3,248	•	•	2,071	722	722	•	•	•	55	5,60	1,58	1,71	8,89	62,99	17,77	10,24	100,00	
82	Abhiera	•	5,027	1,937	2,738	9,322	•	•	7,590	1,978	1,978	•	•	•	115	13,77	3,93	7,55	26,28	54,74	18,55	28,98	100,00	
83	Tilha	•	1,278	302	4,483	2,028	•	•	1,641	165	165	•	•	•	222	3,50	0,82	1,23	6,65	63,07	14,78	22,46	100,00	
84	Bogade	•	2,829	747	1,384	4,933	•	•	4,137	513	513	•	•	•	809	7,75	2,04	3,70	13,68	57,07	17,02	27,91	100,00	
85	Leng	•	1,435	461	778	2,074	•	•	2,104	293	293	•	•	•	276	7,21	2,32	3,90	13,43	53,69	17,27	29,04	100,00	
Total.		•	64,301	15,487	32,197	101,895	1	...	80,072	14,698	...	...	...	...	7,124	161,99	43,47	89,62	265,08	53,32	15,24	31,44	100,00

Bhopal Agency.

86 Nongong Dispensary	3,302	2,398	1,688	7,478	...	...	2,663	1,961	...	...	2,854	3371	1495	1532	6401	6371	2336	2333	10600
Guru Agencey.																			
87 Guru Charitable Dispensary	4,648	1,616	2,425	8,688	...	...	6,711	1,877	...	...	...	542	2058	1657	9157	5943	2247	1810	10000
Mhow Canttment.																			
88 Dornbiee Pusonies Dispensary.	3,592	1,772	3,061	8,425	...	...	5,252	2,910	246	17	...	3310	1900	2870	8080	4097	2351	3553	10000

Statement No. V, Part I.—Showing the current Income and Expen

1 Number.	2 Names of Dispensaries.	S IN												
		a		b										
		Cash balance on 1st January 1893		As salaries.		Inferior dispensary estab- lishment (including menial servants).		As registers and forms.		As European Medicines.		For diet including police cases.	Side of medicines supplied by Government.	Special allowances given by Government.	Total.
1	Baghelkhand . . .	R a. p.	R a. p.	R	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	...	...	2,867 3 8
2	Indore . . .	18,285 4 10 ^t	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Gwalior . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Bhopal . . .	67 14 9	300	192	...	...	250 0 0	176 15 4	...	...	...	...	...	742 0 0
5	Bhopawar . . .	400 0 0	1,010	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,420 15 4
6	Bundelkhand . . .	712 5 5	2,040	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,112 0 0
7	Guna . . .	451 4 2	1,390	666	...	...	630 0 0	535 0 0	...	114 14 6	114 14 6	...	...	3,696 14 6
8	Mhow . . .	1,445 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL . . .	21,371 2 5 ^t	5,700	1,404	64 9 2	2,552 12 11	932 12 11	...	114 14 6	10,769 1 6				

b

1 Number.	2 Names of Dispensaries.	EXPENDI											
		ON ESTABLISHMENT.					PAID FROM LOCAL SOURCES.						
		PAID BY GOVERNMENT.			As salaries.		PAID FROM LOCAL SOURCES.			As salaries.			
		Medical Officers.	Nursing Establish- ment.	Inferior dispensary estab- lishment (including menial servants).	Medical Officers.	Nursing Establish- ment.	Medical Officers.	Nursing Establish- ment.	Compounders, dressers, etc.	Menial servants.	Inferior dispensary estab- lishment (including menial servants).	Compounders, dressers, etc.	Menial servants.
1	Baghelkhand . . .	960 0 0	...	192 0 0	48 0 0	8,640 12 8	3,991 5 3	...	3,991 5 3	1,272 0 8	
2	Indore	24,134 7 4	924 0 0	5,071 1 9	4,164 1 3	4,164 1 3	4,164 1 3	4,561 3 8	
3	Gwalior	15,241 12 3	1,003 8 0	4,268 12 1	
4	Bhopal . . .	30 0 0	...	84 0 0	103 0 0	18,522 0 0	1,123 8 0	2,611 12 0	1,123 8 0	2,611 12 0	1,066 14 3		
5	Bhopawar . . .	1,010 0 0	...	168 0 0	66 0 0	9,563 0 0	120 0 0	2,154 7 9	120 0 0	2,154 7 9	1,129 0 0		
6	Bundelkhand . . .	2,040 0 0	...	72 0 0	...	...	72 0 0	144 0 0	...	144 0 0	207 7 8
7	Guna . . .	1,390 0 0	...	318 0 0	318 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Mhow . . .	...	...	...	...	840 0 0	...	120 0 0	...	120 0 0	307 2 6
	TOTAL . . .	5,700 0 0	...	864 0 0	540 0 0	71,941 15 10	3,243 0 0	21,382 11 3	12,892 9 2	12,892 9 2			

* Paid by Rewa Darbar.

† .. Dhar, Dewas, Ratlam, Jaora States and Gwalior Darbar.

‡ .. Gwalior Darbar.

§ .. Bhopal Darbar and Bhopal Dispensary Fund subscribed by Local Chiefs and Funds.

diture of the Central India Dispensaries during the year 1898.

COME

FROM LOCAL OR OTHER FUNDS.	Municipal Funds.	Interest on investment.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	SUBSCRIPTIONS		For diet (by paying patients, etc.).	From sale of medicines not supplied by Government.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total Income.
				From Europeans.	From Natives.				
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
* 27,078 0 5	29,035 4 1
8,692 0 0	...	349 2 0	...	...	+ 57,977 2 2½	4 15 3	8,017 6 4	1,482 15 10	94,808 14 6
£ 49,904 0	49,904 5 0
£ 9,799 0 0	17,479 1 6	...	...	...	28,098 0 3
22,460 12 2	...	1/5 0 0	...	165 10 0	674 12 0	...	531 0 8	552 12 7	26,889 14 9
1,740 0 0	380 12 0	108 0 0	...	...	4 0 0	6,007 1 5
...	...	87 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	760 8 0	4,935 15 2
1,100 0 0	...	1,630 4 8	...	8 0 0	101 4 0	...	...	6 5 0	4,291 2 11
1,20,774 1 7	...	2,241 11 2	...	504 6 0	76,340 3 8½	4 15 3	8,548 7 0	2,806 9 5	2,43,860 10 1

TURE.

b	c	d	e	f	g	h	4	5	6
On Bazar Medicines.	On European Medicines.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges including registers, etc., supplied by Government.	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance in hand on 31st December 1898.	Average cost of diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
898 2 7	5,465 10 6	3,602 12 11	1,998 7 1	2,826 1 4	...	29,035 4 1	...	...	...
1,242 0 2	24,558 7 8	8,800 9 8	8,141 2 5	1,107 8 8	...	81,656 9 4	13,152 5 2	...	...
4,203 11 8	11,728 12 0	5,843 10 6	3,873 0 7	...	...	49,827 4 4	77 0 8	...	...
630 15 7	5,635 11 0	1,476 1 0	1,308 4 3	...	...	27,867 2 1	220 14 2	0 5 0	37 54
1,190 6 11	6,579 10 4	523 5 10	853 6 8	2,582 10 0	1,500	26,889 14 9	...	...	...
552 6 4	...	434 8 6	...	100 15 3	...	3,713 5 4	1,293 12 1	0 1 6 23	27 70
8 6 0	653 12 0	836 10 0	270 15 0	...	...	3,825 11 0	1,110 4 2	0 1 1 61	16 50
17 14 0	520 3 0	201 14 3	45 2 9	145 14 3	...	2,198 3 11	2,092 15 0	0 2 10	...
8,843 12 3	54,142 2 6	21,719 8 8	15,930 6 9	6,713 1 6	1,500	2,25,413 6 10	17,947 3 3	...	...

Statement No. F, Part I.—Showing the current Income and Expenditure

Number.	Name of Dispensaries.	1		2		3		IN	
		a		b		FROM GOVERNMENT.			
		Cash balance on 1st January 1893.	Medical Officer.	As salaries.	Infecter depoency es- tablisched during month servants,	As registers and forms.	As European Medicines.	For diet including police cases,	Sale of medicines supplied by Government.
		R a. p.	R 960	R 240	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Sutna Agency Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	268 14 4	96 12 11	...
2	" Baghuraj Singh's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	" Vanket Singh's Eye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Rewa Victoria Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	795 0 8	...	795 0 8
5	" Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	" Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	" Zenana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Mangawan Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Teonther	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Burdeo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Ramnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Chandia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Sohaspur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Manpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Pathowra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Gobindgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Nagode Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	416 15 0	...	416 15 0
18	Indore Charitable Hospital	870 13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	City Dispensary	15,962 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Sailana Dispensary	250 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Dhar	220 3 61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Doras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Jaora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Rutham	964 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Ujjain Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	" Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Mandsaur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Yarnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Neemuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Jawad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Khachraud	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Agar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Slujapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Sarangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Men's Dispensary, Lashkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	W-men's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Civil Dispensary, Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	" Morar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Branch " Jhalakganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Civil " Amba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	" Jaora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	" Sabalgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	" Narwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	" Moongaolio	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	" Blind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	" Bhander	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	" Karera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	" Kolaras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	" Sipri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	" Bhilisa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	" Sonkatch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	" Shujalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Hopal Prince of Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Johangirabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Lonsdowne Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	Kairaha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	Aetha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Sibro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Straif	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Pora	...	...	...	...	...	125 0 0	...	125 0 0
62	Kurwai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Khanjura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Paelore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Makundangarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Khildhipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Bawada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried over		18,353 3 7½	1,280	432	64 0 2	1,745 13 7	96 12 11	...	3,690 3 8

of the Central India Dispensaries during the year 1898—continued.

COME

c FROM LOCAL OR OTHER FUNDS.		d Interest on investment.	e Sale of securities or with drawal of deposits.	f SUBSCRIPTIONS			g For diet by patients, etc.	h From sale of medicines not supplied by Government.	i Miscellaneous receipts.	j Total Income.
R 33 16 2	a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p. 1,679 3 7
25,661 15 1	26,456 15 4
1,682 2 2	1,709 1 2
8,692 0 0	...	349 2 0	...	...	10,233 8 0	4 15 8	8,017 6 4	1,471 13 10	29,648 10 7	
...	5,041 9 1	...	...	...	...	5,291 9 1
...	8,160 6 1½	...	...	...	...	8,359 10 6
...	5,992 0 0	...	...	...	...	5,992 0 0
...	5,277 3 5	...	...	...	...	6,241 5 5
...	22,000 0 0	...	...	...	11 2 0	37,973 4 2
...	1,272 6 9	...	...	...	...	1,272 6 9
49,904 5 0	49,904 5 0
...	17,479 1 6	...	...	...	...	17,479 1 6
9,799 0 0	9,866 14 9
95,473 5 6	...	349 2 0	...	...	75,456 3 8	4 15 3	8,017 6 4	1,482 15 10	2,01,994 7 10	

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY REPORT

Statement No. V, Part I.—Showing the current Income and Expenditure

Number.	NAME OF DISPENSARIES.	Cash balance on 1st January 1898.	a		b		FROM GOVERNMENT.		TOTAL.	3 IN
			As salaries.	Medical Officers,	Inpector Dispensary & Institution (including Medical Servants).	As registers and forms.	As European Medicines.	For diet including police cases.	Sale of medicines supplied by Government.	
68	Brought forward	R a. p.	R	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
68	Victoria Hospital, Sirdarpur	18,363 8 7 <i>½</i>	1,260	432	64 9 2	1,745 13 7	96 12 11	...	...	3,599 3 8
69	Purwani	409 0 0	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0 0
70	" Rajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Pansemal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	" District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	All Rajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	" District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Bhatatgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Jhabua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	" Thandla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	Ranapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	Jobat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	Manpur	...	600	234	...	176 15 4	...	...	...	1,010 15 4
81	Khughat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	Aujlhera	...	860	...	...	...	...	...	...	360 0 0
83	Tiria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84	Uagode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	Baug	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	Nowgong Dispensary	712 5 5	2,040	72	...	...	...	...	...	2,112 0 0
87	Guna Charitable Dispensary	451 4 2	1,390	666	...	630 0 0	636 0 0	...	...	3,636 14 6
88	Dorabjee Pestonjee Dispensary, Mhow.	1,445 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	21,871 2 5 <i>½</i>	5,700	1,404	64 9 2	2,552 12 11	932 12 11	...	114 14 0	10,769 1 6

of the Central India Dispensaries during the year 1898—continued.

COMB

c		d	e	f		g	h	i	j
FROM LOCAL OR OTHER FUNDS.				SUBSCRIPTIONS					
Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Interest on investment.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	For dict by paying patients, etc.	From sale of medicines supplied by Government.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total Income.
95,473 6 5	R a. p.	349 2 0	R a. p.	75,456 3 8½	R a. p.	8,017 6 4	R a. p.	2,01,994 7 10	
5,901 0 0	...	175 0 0	...	674 12 0	...	531 0 8	172 12 0	8,075 2 8	
2,787 12 6	2,737 12 6	
999 1 0	999 1 0	
866 5 0	866 5 0	
325 14 0	325 14 0	
2,075 2 4	2,075 2 4	
441 9 0	441 9 0	
936 1 6	936 1 6	
1,402 0 9	1,402 0 9	
424 0 0	424 0 0	
338 13 9	338 13 9	
626 9 8	626 9 8	
137 4 6	3 10 0	1,458 3 10	
760 10 11	760 10 11	
900 0 0	1,260 0 0	
293 8 0	293 8 0	
550 0 0	70 0 7	620 0 7	
2,744 15 3	2,744 15 3	
1,740 0 0	...	87 4 6	...	330 12 0	109 0 0	4 0 0	5,007 1 5
1,100 0 0	...	1,630 4 8	...	8 0 0	101 4 0	760 8 0	4,935 15 2
1,20,774 1 7	...	2,241 11 2	...	504 6 0	76,340 3 8½	4 15 3	8,548 7 0	2,500 3 5	242,618 10 1

Statement No. V, Part I.—Showing the current Income and Expenditure

1 Number	2 NAME OF DISPENSARIES.	EXPEN											
		PAID BY GOVERNMENT.				PAID FROM LOCAL SOURCES.							
		As salaries.				As salaries.				Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).			
Medical Officers.	Nursing establishment.	Compounders, dressers, etc.	Menial servants.	Medical Officers.	Nursing establishment.	Compounders, dressers, etc.	Menial servants.	Medical Officers.	Nursing establishment.	Compounders, dressers, etc.	Menial servants.	Medical Officers.	Nursing establishment.
1 Sutna Agency Hospital	R 960	..	R 102	R 48 0 0	R a. p.	..	..	R a. p.	..	R a. p.	..	R a. p.	R a. p.
2 Itachuraj Singh's Hospital	1,179 6 0	..	..	..	..	851 8 9	252 0 0	..	..
3 Venket Singh's Eye	2,030 0 0	..	..	..	..	782 0 0	204 0 0	..	..
4 Rewa Victoria Hospital	156 0 0	48 0 0	..	..
5 Military	475 10 0	..	..	..	..	187 8 0	48 0 0	..	..
6 Jail	90 15 0	..	..	..	..	369 15 6	83 13 0	..	..
7 Zenana	457 1 9	..	..	..	..	287 9 9	48 0 0	..	..
8 Mungawain Dispensary	480 0 0	..	..	..	..	132 0 0	48 0 0	..	..
9 Teotiaher	382 4 9	..	..	..	..	217 3 3	60 0 0	..	..
10 Burdeos	805 10 9	..	..	..	..	156 0 0	48 0 0	..	..
11 Rumnagar	420 0 0	..	..	..	..	198 0 0	96 0 0	..	..
12 Chawdia	780 0 0	..	..	..	..	193 0 0	96 0 0	..	..
13 Sohagpur	480 0 0	..	..	..	..	132 0 0	48 0 0	..	..
14 Manpur	320 0 0	..	..	..	..	176 8 0	48 0 0	..	..
15 Pathriowra	259 10 9	..	..	..	..	22 0 0	8 0 0	..	..
16 Gohindasah	450 0 0	..	..	..	..	175 0 0	130 3 3	..	..
17 Nagoda Hospital	5,254 10 0	..	..	..	..	1,255 0 0	1,711 8 9	..	..
18 Indore Charitable Hospital	786 2 1	..	..	..	..	264 0 0	121 0 0	..	..
19 City Dispensary	482 0 9	..	..	..	..	168 0 0	18 0 0	..	..
20 Sailana Dispensary	2,080 0 0	..	..	..	..	1,100 0 0	372 0 0	..	..
21 Dhar	2,880 0 0	750 0 0	..	..	..	618 0 0	429 0 0	..	..
22 Dewas	2,848 8 0	..	..	..	..	854 4 0	280 4 0	..	..
23 Jacra	2,931 3 0	144 0 0	..	..	..	509 5 0	224 9 0	..	..
24 Ratlam	1,715 4 3	..	..	..	..	783 1 6	443 13 11	..	..
25 Ujjain Hospital
26 Dispensary	755 4 3	..	..	..	..	412 0 0	252 0 0	..	..
27 Mandasaur	755 4 3	..	..	..	..	400 0 0	103 0 0	..	..
28 Barnagar	755 4 3	..	..	..	..	335 10 3	48 0 0	..	..
29 Neemuch	676 1 3	..	..	..	..	307 14 6	198 0 0	..	..
30 Jawad	635 4 3	..	..	..	..	309 14 9	60 0 0	..	..
31 Khachnrud	480 0 0	..	..	..	..	350 10 6	168 0 0	..	..
32 Agar	720 0 0	..	..	..	..	325 5 3	96 0 0	..	..
33 Shajapur	480 0 0	..	..	..	..	174 0 0	102 0 0	..	..
34 Sarangpur	5,834 3 11	..	..	..	..	1,132 8 5	1,081 8 2	..	..
35 Men's Dispensary, Lasikbar	3,115 4 0	1,003 8 0	..	..	..	577 8 0	858 9 7	..	..
36 Women's Hospital	736 0 0	..	..	..	..	202 0 0	316 14 0	..	..
37 Civil Dispensary, Gwalior	458 4 0	..	..	..	..	114 6 10	216 0 0	..	..
38 Morar	420 0 0	..	..	..	..	307 10 10	143 10 8	..	..
39 Brach	236 0 0	..	..	..	..	214 0 0	196 13 5	..	..
40 Civil	564 0 0	..	..	..	..	225 8 0	240 0 0	..	..
41 " "	521 0 0	..	..	..	..	118 8 0	192 0 0	..	..
42 " "	483 7 6	..	..	..	..	214 0 0	191 3 1	..	..
43 " "	440 7 7	..	..	..	..	118 8 0	144 0 0	..	..
44 " "	420 0 0	..	..	..	..	152 0 0	168 1 0	..	..
45 " "	118 8 0	..	..	..	..	130 0 0	68 6 3	..	..
46 " "	57 9 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47 " "	263 0 0	..	..	..	..	88 8 0	96 0 0	..	..
48 " "	300 0 0	..	..	..	..	84 0 0	48 0 0	..	..
49 " "	420 0 0	..	..	..	..	96 0 0	95 10 0	..	..
50 " "	420 0 0	..	..	..	..	180 0 0	80 0 0	..	..
51 " "	3,600 0 0	..	..	..	..	828 0 0	469 0 0	..	..
52 " "	270 0 0	..	..	..	..	84 0 0	..	..	..
53 Bhupal Prince of Wales	5,620 0 0	1,003 8 0	..	..	..	..	276 0 0	..	..
54 Jahangirabad	432 0 0	..	..	..	..	168 0 0	..	..	..
55 Lansdowne Female	270 0 0	..	..	..	..	84 0 0	..	..	..
56 Bairasnia	297 14 0	120 0 0	..	..	..	497 4 0	108 14 3	..	..
57 Alsta	417 12 0	..	..	..	..	101 8 0	18 0 0	..	..
58 Shohore	912 12 0	..	..	..	..	223 0 0	73 0 0	..	..
59 Sironj	477 14 0	..	..	..	..	84 0 0	86 0 0	..	..
60 Narisingarh	297 12 0	..	..	..	..	84 0 0	9 0 0	..	..
61 Peora	477 12 0	..	..	..	..	144 0 0	27 0 0	..	..
62 Kurwai	297 12 0	..	..	..	..	63 0 0	9 0 0	..	..
63 Khujnere	477 12 0	..	..	..	..	72 0 0	12 0 0	..	..
64 Pachora	417 12 0	..	..	..	..	84 0 0	18 0 0	..	..
65 Makhdangarh	402 12 0	..	..	..	..	90 0 0	..	..	..
66 Kitichilpur
67 Basuda
Carried over	1,260	..	276	166 0 0	61,538 15 10	8,051 0 0	18,964 4 3	11,158 14 3

FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

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of the Central India Dispensaries during the year 1898—continued.

						4	5	6
DITURE.						Cash balance in hand on 31st December 1898.	Average cost of distr.	Percentage of total cost paid by Govern- ment.
b	c	d	e	f	g			
On Bazar Medicines.	On European Medicines.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges including rewards, etc., supplied by Government.	On buildings or repairs.	Forfeited during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.		
<i>R a. p.</i> 5 10 4	<i>R a. p.</i> 283 14 4	<i>R a. p.</i> 96 12 11	<i>R a. p.</i> 58 14 10	<i>R a. p.</i> 33 15 2	..	<i>R a. p.</i> 1,679 3 7	<i>R a. p.</i> 0 1 3	
181 4 9	1,603 9 6	1,748 15 10	604 0 11	925 1 3	..	7,245 15 0	..	0 1 7
197 3 6	795 0 8	1,440 1 3	455 3 3	804 10 9	..	6,658 3 0	..	0 1 489
39 1 9	254 7 10	..	46 14 5	61 2 6	..	605 10 6	..	..
39 8 3	138 10 2	..	71 3 2	75 9 3	..	1,035 1 7	..	..
69 1 2	113 14 8	..	90 14 6	611 15 5	..	1,430 9 9	..	..
102 0 11	302 7 11	..	73 6 2	..	..	1,270 10 6	..	..
77 6 11	248 13 4	..	71 5 11	167 0 0	..	1,224 10 2	..	..
27 8 4	136 11 1	..	49 10 5	15 12 0	..	888 1 10	..	..
52 10 9	193 1 5	..	83 1 2	..	..	1,293 8 1	..	..
39 5 7	223 10 4	..	43 2 2	..	..	1,020 2 1	..	..
28 15 4	243 12 3	..	32 6 8	..	..	1,380 2 3	..	..
56 10 2	261 5 9	..	48 9 11	3 6 0	..	1,029 15 10	..	..
44 9 1	181 0 2	..	54 12 5	62 9 0	..	887 6 8	..	..
2 15 9	163 4 5	..	28 15 2	..	..	484 14 1	..	..
53 2 0	416 15 0	316 14 11	176 14 0	65 0 0	..	1,793 1 2	..	0 1 485
251 1 8	7,185 12 9	5,448 6 3	2,760 3 6	893 3 8	..	24,760 3 2	..	0 1 1003
44 6 0	1,617 14 0	..	308 6 11	..	..	3,141 13 0	463 10 11	..
12 13 3	383 11 9	..	217 12 9	..	..	1,285 15 6	..	0 1 5
114 10 7	1,200 0 0	139 9 1	285 5 5	..	..	5,291 9 1	..	0 2 3
147 13 6	2,265 11 6	401 11 6	485 7 0	214 0	..	8,251 11 6	137 15 0	0 2 0
240 0 0	1,520 0 0	240 0 0	..	..	..	5,932 0 0	..	0 2 4
132 6 3	1,886 0 11	281 10 9	133 2 6	..	..	6,241 6 5	..	0 2 4
95 0 0	1,282 0 0	1,115 10 6	853 11 2	..	..	6,288 0 4	..	0 2 92
64 1 9	1,551 8 8	404 3 4	506 9 8	..	..	3,945 11 3	..	0 1 10 92
12 12 3	730 10 0	162 13 6	316 8 3	..	..	2,476 0 3	..	0 1 11
21 5 6	820 14 0	..	279 5 6	..	..	2,260 7 6	12,550 11 3	..
9 0 0	703 13 0	87 13 2	689 14 4	..	..	2,451 8 3	..	0 1 11
15 5 3	922 15 0	4 2 9	246 9 6	..	..	2,194 3 6	..	0 1 2
28 6 0	696 0 6	167 5 6	461 7 8	..	..	2,351 14 2	..	0 2 0
52 14 7	1,414 11 0	321 1 4	494 2 6	..	..	3,424 2 8	..	0 1 3 48
..	377 13 0	26 2 0	112 7 9	..	..	1,272 6 9	..	0 1 10 6
862 1 8	2,286 13 0	2,109 11 3	1,161 11 3	..	..	14,418 10 2	1,300 10 2	0 2 7
480 0 0	775 9 0	1,757 11 2	914 12 4	..	..	9,482 14 1	846 6 1	0 3 0
440 11 5	473 1 0	280 15 3	111 11 9	..	..	2,611 5 5	92 10 7	0 2 1
61 0 2	989 11 0	87 6 1	80 7 9	..	..	1,187 8 10	516 3 10	0 2 1
684 14 9	1,229 10 0	..	74 10 0	..	..	2,860 7 5	..	..
202 0 0	466 12 0	250 12 4	94 15 5	..	..	1,845 5 2	853 10 10	0 2 9
190 5 11	581 15 0	157 1 0	78 12 6	..	..	1,660 2 5	1,053 13 7	0 2 1
301 10 5	492 9 0	409 2 1	194 8 7	..	..	2,817 6 1	560 9 11	0 2 1
218 10 6	1,047 13 0	183 7 10	151 7 3	..	..	2,430 14 7	520 14 7	0 1 11
179 6 8	334 6 0	215 11 3	105 10 6	..	..	1,724 13 0	979 3 0	0 2 4
186 7 4	176 4 0	162 15 1	113 11 7	..	..	1,342 5 7	567 10 5	0 2 3
62 11 6	254 14 0	52 13 6	88 11 6	..	..	1,189 3 6	720 12 6	0 1 11
54 7 3	489 5 0	4 1 5	51 13 2	..	..	916 9 0	916 9 0	0 1 10
46 4 11	155 12 0	..	36 0 0	..	..	295 10 2	295 10 2	..
62 11 5	311 13 0	..	37 0 0	..	..	864 0 5	1,055 15 7	..
68 5 2	369 10 0	..	22 8 0	..	..	882 7 2	107 8 10	..
42 13 0	577 11 0	35 8 2	33 4 2	..	..	1,300 9 4	0 9 4	0 1 8
61 1 7	835 4 0	166 11 1	41 4 4	..	..	1,787 5 0	37 5 0	0 1 9
301 7 3	1,723 11 0	841 13 9	393 14 0	..	..	7,568 14 0	..	0 2 0
23 4 0	144 0 0	..	12 0 0	..	..	533 4 0	..	..
68 4 0	608 14 0	328 13 8	260 15 10	..	..	8,064 7 6	..	..
23 4 0	144 0 0	..	12 0 0	..	..	770 4 0	..	..
23 4 0	144 0 0	..	12 0 0	..	..	533 4 0	..	..
72 8 7	541 0 0	305 5 7	463 1 5	..	..	2,908 15 10	..	0 1 6 21 3 11
21 5 0	800 0 0	..	19 8 6	..	..	878 1 6	..	..
22 4 0	548 11 0	..	23 15 1	..	..	1,888 10 1	..	16 1 5
17 7 9	125 0 0	..	36 10 9	..	..	777 0 6	..	..
11 6 6	150 0 0	..	18 1 0	..	..	570 3 6	..	..
10 19 0	552 14 0	..	12 15 10	..	..	1,225 6 10	220 14 2	..
8 2 3	255 9 0	..	5 5 3	..	..	688 12 6	..	..
14 4 11	150 0 0	..	9 11 1	..	..	675 12 0	..	..
9 12 10	150 0 0	..	19 13 0	..	..	684 5 10	..	..
3 7 6	100 0 0	..	2 4 6	..	..	195 12 0	..	..
7,074 14 0	47,388 9 1	19,723 2 1	14,760 14 4	3,933 10 0	..	18,9286 3 10	13,450 4 0	..

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY REPORT

Statement No. V, Part I.—Showing the current Income and Expenditure.

Number.	NAME OF DISPENSARIES.	ON ESTABLISHMENT.										EXPEN	
		PAID BY GOVERNMENT.					PAID FROM LOCAL SOURCES.						
		As salaries.		Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).			As salaries.		PAID FROM LOCAL SOURCES.				
		Medical Officers.	Nursing establishment.	Menial servants.	Medical Officers.	Nursing establishment.	Compounds, dressers, etc.	Menial servants.	Compounds, dressers, etc.	Menial servants.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).		
		R	R	R a. p.	R	R a. p.	R	R a. p.	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
	Brought forward	1,260	...	276	166 0 0	61,538 15 10	3,051 0 0	18,964 4 3	11,153 14 8				
68	Victoria Hospital, Sirdarpur	50	...	...	...	480 0 0	60 0 0	260 12 0	301 8 0			
69	Burwani	...	...	...	...	1,185 0 0	60 0 0	423 0 0	204 0 0			
70	" Rajpur	...	...	...	...	600 0 0	...	130 0 0	54 0 0			
71	Pinsemal	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	...	108 0 0	120 0 0			
72	District	...	...	...	...	240 0 0	...	...	72 0 0			
73	Ali Rajpur	...	...	...	...	840 0 0	...	492 11 9	181 0 0			
74	District	...	...	...	...	240 0 0	...	120 0 0	...			
75	Bhakatgarh	...	...	...	...	600 0 0	...	114 0 0	18 0 0			
76	Jhabua	...	...	...	...	780 0 0	...	117 6 3	38 8 0			
77	" Tihandla	...	...	...	...	210 0 0	...	...	72 0 0			
78	Ranapur	...	...	...	...	210 0 0	...	...	72 0 0			
79	Jobat	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	...	63 8 0	12 0 0			
80	Manpur	600	...	168	66 0 0	1 " "	...	...	...	
81	Khuhabat	...	...	...	...	285 0 0	...	60 0 0	24 0 0			
82	Amjhera	360	...	...	...	420 0 0	...	96 0 0	30 0 0			
83	Tikla	...	...	...	...	180 0 0	...	...	...	
84	Bagode	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	...	132 0 0	24 0 0			
85	Baug	...	...	...	...	210 0 0	...	37 1 0	28 0 0			
86	Nowgong Dispensary	2,040	...	72	318 0 0	...	72 0 0	144 0 0	297 7 3				
87	Guna Charitable Dispensary	1,390	...	348	318 0 0	...	...	120 0 0	307 3 8			
88	Dorabjee Pestoujee Dispensary, Mhow.	...	...	...	...	840 0 0	...	...	...	
	TOTAL	5,700	...	864	540 0 0	71,941 15 10	3,243 0 0	21,382 11 3	12,692 9 2				

Statement No. V, Part II.—Account of Invested Capital of the Dispensaries in Central India during the year 1898.

No.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Balance on 1st January 1898.	Invested during the year.	Total.	Securi- ties sold.	Deposits with- drawn.	Balance on 31st December 1898.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	...	...	R a. p.
1	Baghelkhand Agency	•	•	39,877	85,875	4,002	•
2	Indore Residency	•	•	5,025	5,014	881	•
3	Gwalior ditto	•	•	61,664	55,993	5,871	•
4	Bhopal Agency	•	•	44,479	39,837	4,642	•
5	Bhopawar do.	•	•	3,511	3,011	530	•
6	Pundelkhand do.	•	•	278	262	21	•
7	Guna do.	•	•	189	182	7	•
8	Mhow Cantonment	•	•	876	861	16	•
	TOTAL	46,500	0 0	1,600 0 0	48,000 0 0	...	48,000 0 0

Statement No. VI.—Showing the number of patients at the Sehore Leper Asylum during the year 1898.

No.	DISTRICT.	Leper Asylum.	Number remain- ing from pre- vious years.	Number admitted during the year.	IN-DOOR.		DISCHARGED.	Total.	Beneficed.	Not bene- ficed.	Died.	Left of their own accord.	Number remain- ing at the close of the year.
					Total.	...							
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	...	...	...
1	Bhopal Agency	Sehore	50	20	70	10	...	12	...	48	...	...	...

Statement No. VI-A.—Showing the Income and Expenditure of the Sehore Leper Asylum during the year 1898.

No.	DISTRICT.	Leper Asylum.	INCOME.						EXPENDITURE.						Balance on the 31st December 1898.							
			Balance on the 1st January 1898.	Provincial Fund.	Municipal Fund.	District Fund.	Endowment Fund.	Donation.	Subscription.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Food.	Clothing.	Contingencies.	Medicines.							
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	18	19	20	21	22		
1	Bhopal	Sehore	4,600	20	...	4,820	4,820	1,355	14	114	150	29	2,110	280	8	4,040	474

Statement No. VII.—Return of Vaccination in the Central India Agency during the year 1898.

No.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of primary vaccinated.	Number of successful, or unknown.	Number of unsuccessful or unknown.	REMARKS.	
				
1	Baghelkhand Agency	•	•	39,877	85,875	4,002
2	Indore Residency	•	•	5,025	5,014	881
3	Gwalior ditto	•	•	61,664	55,993	5,871
4	Bhopal Agency	•	•	44,479	39,837	4,642
5	Bhopawar do.	•	•	3,511	3,011	530
6	Pundelkhand do.	•	•	278	262	21
7	Guna do.	•	•	189	182	7
	Mhow Cantonment	•	•	876	861	16
	TOTAL	•	1,56,474	1,40,505	15,969	

PAT. A. WEIR, M.B., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,

Off. Administrative Medical Officer in

Central India,